



MONDAY OCTOBER 31 1983

No 61,677

20p

THE TIMES

TOMORROW

Pulled together... With elections imminent, Peter Nichols looks at the accomplishments of Turkey's military leader, Kenan Evren... falling apart Muslim north v Christian south: the new conflict looming in Sudan Drawing... All the fixtures for the first round of the FA Cup... the Princess Line If the coat fits, wear it - Suzy Menkes on winter wear with a swagger

Police draw up code of ethics

A code of professional ethics to maintain public confidence in the police is being drawn up, Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has announced. His remarks came after the publication of a report which showed doubts among Londoners about the behaviour of police Page 3

Optimism on economy

The London Business School has forecast sustained economic recovery with 2½ per cent growth in 1984 and 1985, falling unemployment and 6 per cent inflation. The latest CBI survey, however, is expected to be more cautious in its optimism Page 15

Murder charge

Two men aged 33 and 31, are due to appear before magistrates today charged with the murder of Mrs Adrienne Hill, a Bristol solicitor's wife.

Computer link

A school in Bracknell, Berkshire, is opening a computer unit with links to databases all over the world. It will be the first direct international communications link using Prestel Page 3

Phalange stand

Shaikh Pierre Gemayel, founder of Lebanon's Phalange party, will insist at the Geneva talks that getting foreign troops out of the country must be the priority Page 6

Solidarity call

With the amnesty for opponents of General Jaruzelski about to expire, the Solidarity underground called for protest demonstrations throughout November Page 7

Blood dispute

Health unions are preventing the supply of free blood to a new private hospital in Glasgow because they fear the blood may be sold to patients Page 2

Kaunda again

President Kaunda of Zambia has been sworn in for a fifth term in office. He received 93 per cent of votes cast in last week's election Page 5

TV film 'wrong'

British Nuclear Fuels has rejected claims of high levels of child cancer near its Windscale plant, to be made in a television programme tomorrow Child leukaemia, page 4

Phone strikes

Industrial action against the privatization of British Telecom is to spread to Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and Swansea with engineers being called out on selective strike Page 2

Clean sweep

British horses filled the first three places in the Prix Royal Oak (French St Leger) at Longchamp, Old Country beating Band by a neck with Another Sam third Report, page 19

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Letters: On radioactive waste, from Mr D R Cope; health service, from Mr N P Hepworth, and others; naming of third parties, from Mr K Morgan; Leading articles: Nato and the Caribbean; Remarriage.

Features, pages 8-10

The insignificance of Andropov's missile offer; Robert Fisk previews the Lebanon reconciliation talks; why Reagan might regret Grenada; Spectrum: buildings of the empire; collectors' modern Times; collectors' cornered.

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Otto Messmer; Dr Walter Levitt

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West 'cannot just walk into other countries'

Thatcher comes off the fence

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The full extent of the rift in Anglo-American relations over the invasion of Grenada was made publicly plain by the Government yesterday, when Mrs Margaret Thatcher declared that the West could not just march into other countries when things happened in them which they did not like and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said the United States action could not be justified.

In what amounted to a change of tone in the Government's response to the invasion, which it had been reluctant to condemn outright last week, the Prime Minister told an estimated audience of 25 million listeners on the BBC World Service: "If you are going to pronounce a new law that wherever Communism reigns against the will of the people... the United States shall enter, then we are going to have really terrible wars in the world."

Mrs Thatcher said she was delighted that the people of Grenada were free and that the people of the Eastern Caribbean could sleep more soundly in their beds. But she went on: "Does that mean you are entitled to go into a whole list of other countries? I think the answer is 'no'."

The Prime Minister was speaking after the Foreign Secretary had confirmed that the Government had complained to the American Government about the lack of frankness over its invasion plans. The United States had not given Britain "an opportunity of consultation in those last critical stages of the kind we would have wished."

Sir Geoffrey said on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* that the invasion was not justified on the grounds of danger to American citizens or of the Cuban-Soviet presence.

He said that Cubans or Russians could be discovered in many other parts of the world but if they were in those countries as a result of an invitation; however misguided, of the governments concerned that did not provide a justification for invasion.

The Prime Minister answering a question from a listener in the programme yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

US troops mop up as Grenada confronts uncertain future

From Trevor Fishlock, Bridgetown, Barbados

As American troops yesterday pushed into the hills and forests of Grenada in pursuit of the remnants of Cuban forces, an interim administration was being formed and the Grenadian army disbanded.

The Islanders are hopeful that their country can be led from turmoil but they know the political difficulties are immense. Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General and representative of the British Crown, made his first broadcast to the island's 110,000 people since American forces and a Caribbean unit invaded last week.

He said there would be an early return to full constitutional government. In the next few days he will appoint a representative body to govern the country and prepare for elections.

He emphasized there would be no politicians in this interim administration. Sir Paul, who was rescued from his official residence during the invasion, deplored the killing of Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, and the takeover by the People's Revolutionary Army.

Mr Bernard Coard, the former Deputy Prime Minister, was killed in a car accident.

Continued on back page, col 3

the Opposition and is shared by some Conservative MPs.

Mr Norman St John-Stevens, the former Tory Cabinet Minister, said yesterday that the invasion "had immensely strengthened the lobby for the dual key."

Mrs Thatcher, who made clear in the live phone-in programme her desire to minimize the damage the invasion has caused in relations, said the situations regarding cruise and the Grenada invasion were totally different.

One concerned an independent small island in the American sphere, over which the Americans had been under no obligation to consult, and the other was about American nuclear weapons on British soil

over which there had been an agreement in writing between the two countries over many years.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, will use the same argument in resisting the calls for the dual key today.

But Mrs Thatcher displayed no reticence in showing her disapproval of the American invasion, and made clear her reluctance to send in British troops as part of a security force. She said that Western countries did not use force to walk into other people's countries.

"You have to be absolutely certain if you do that there is no choice, no other way." She hated Communism. There were many peoples who would love to be free of it. "That does not mean we can just walk into them and say: 'Now we are free'."

She said the reason the Americans went in was regional security. Now everybody had to try to ensure that democracy was restored and hope earnestly that the people of Grenada, who had been given a second chance for democracy, chose and sustained the democratic path.

She made it clear that Britain would be sympathetic to calls for help "when the United States has cleared the island of the present resistance". It was important that all parts of the resistance were cleared up before a Commonwealth force went in.

If there was to be a multinational force, Mrs Thatcher said, it must have clear terms of reference, a clear command structure and a time limit on the duration of its stay.

Perhaps Mrs Thatcher's most remarkable statement came when she was asked whether the Government would take action to prevent an invasion by America of Nicaragua. She said: "Sticking my neck out a long way, and my reputation, I do not believe the United States will invade Nicaragua."

The fact they had gone into Grenada did not make it any more likely that they would go into Nicaragua.

The Prime Minister answering a question from a listener in the programme yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Kirkpatrick accuses Europe

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

These events, he said, had so horrified Grenadians, the Caribbean and other countries that "certain Caribbean states, with the support of the USA, decided to come to our aid in the restoration of order".

The leaders of the revolution are despised by many Islanders and, significantly, a Grenadian told American Marines where Mr Coard was hiding and led them there. They surrounded the house, which had an armoured troop carrier parked outside, and called on those inside to surrender. There was no shooting and Mr Coard, his wife and Mr Strachan were taken into custody.

Grenadians show their contempt for the likes of Mr Coard by pinching their cheeks and saying they would like to tear General Austin and Mr Coard to pieces.

Leaders of Caribbean countries are meeting in Bridgetown to assess developments in Grenada and consider who might be in the interim administration and how soon

Continued on back page, col 3

Most Americans accept President's judgment

Reagan's tough line goes down well at home

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The success of the US-led invasion of Grenada and particularly President Reagan's justification of it in his televised address on Thursday night - has gained the wide spread approval of the American public, with many people contrasting the resoluteness shown by Mr Reagan with former President Carter's indecisiveness during the Iranian hostage crisis.

Despite international condemnation of the invasion, and the strong reservations voiced by many congressmen and the media, the *New York Times* said yesterday the United States had acted like "a paranoid bully", a series of opinion polls published over the weekend show that the average American shares neither this sense of outrage nor of doubt.

A poll carried out by *The Washington Post-ABC* News shows that 65 per cent of those questioned favoured the invasion compared with 27 per cent against.

Support for the action rose from 52 per cent to 65 per cent after President Reagan's justification of the attack on the grounds that it was necessary to save American lives and prevent the island becoming a Soviet-Cuban military bastion.

As even more impressive, if less scientific, measure of support for the President was provided in a straw poll carried out by the ABC News *Nightline*. A poll taken by *The New*

York Times-CBS News before the President's broadcast showed even then a majority of Americans supported his decision to use force. But there was a greater degree of confusion about whether this was the best course of action.

For the President, undoubtedly the most important message to emerge from these polls is that the invasion of Grenada appears to have largely dispelled the sense of unease that was building up about the continued presence of American troops in Lebanon in the wake of last Sunday's bomb, which killed at least 230 US servicemen there.

Although popular support for the President over Lebanon is significantly lower than it is on Grenada, his eloquent explanation on Thursday night of why it was necessary to keep US Marines in Beirut raised public approval for his action overnight from 41 per cent to 52 per cent, according to *The Washington Post-ABC* poll.

Continued on back page, col 5

Demanding facts: Senators Robert Byrd want Congress

to investigate events

programme, which recorded and eight-to-one majority in favour of American intervention.

Of a total of 565,000 telephone calls - the greatest number received on a call-in poll since the 1980 debate between Mr Reagan and Mr Carter - 502,000 were in favour of the attack and only 63,000 against.

Continued on back page, col 5



Child victim: A young girl injured in the earthquake is carried by a nurse at an Erzurum village

Turkish earthquake toll may reach 1,000

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

The death toll in the earthquake in eastern Turkey has risen to 495, Turkish television reported last night. There were 316 injured being treated in hospitals in the area.

The report said the authorities feared an even higher toll. Local officials suggested it could exceed 1,000.

The earthquake, measuring six on the Richter scale, struck at 4.15am GMT, catching most of the victims in their beds.

Of the bodies recovered so far, most were in villages in Erzurum province, some 550 miles from here, with others

coming from villages in Kars province, further east.

Landslides blocked the railway and several roads in the area, preventing military and civilian rescue teams from reaching at least three villages.

The dispatch of relief aid was also affected, although Turkish Red Crescent officials said tents, blankets and other emergency supplies had been airlifted to the area.

The martial law authorities in the region have forbidden the population in the disaster area from entering their homes for 24 hours. They are having to stay in the open in rain and near freezing temperatures. Hospitals in the provincial centre of Erzurum were crowded.

The Chamber of Geology Engineers here pointed out that 92 per cent of the country's territory was on one of the most active earthquake belts in the world and called for comprehensive measures to avoid frequent costly disasters. More than 48,000 people have been killed in Turkey in the past 60 years in earthquakes, mostly in eastern and south-eastern Anatolia.

By also securing the shadow Commons leader post, formerly held by Mr Silk, he will have further entrenched his authority in the parliamentary party.

Dr John Cunningham: Biggest promotion

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Phones strike spreads as Mercury appeals against blacking

Industrial action against the sale of British Telecom is to spread to five cities today, in an effort to put increased pressure on the Government.

The Post Office Engineering Union, which has mainly concentrated on disrupting communications in London, has called on strike strategic staff in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Swansea and Glasgow.

The escalation of the dispute comes after speculation that the flotation of 51 per cent of BT may be postponed. A central aim of the action was to make the sell-off less attractive to the Government and potential investors.

The switch in tactics also comes on the day that Mercury, the private communications company, appeals against a High Court decision which backed the union's right to refuse to connect the new commercial system to the public network.

The fresh disruption, with the exception of Glasgow, will affect the maintenance of the new PABX switchboards nor-

mally installed in business offices. It is not meant to disrupt services to the public or the union said.

British Telecom said yesterday that it would do its best to maintain the service. Some board members are sceptical about the support for regional action, but the union says that the initiative for further disruption came partly from outside London.

The union, conscious of British Telecom claims that its actions had had a minimal effect on telecommunications in the capital, says that management will find it more difficult to cope with the new stoppages.

The union said yesterday: "British Telecom has trained a limited number of engineers to work on the new switchboards so they will have difficulty in getting other staff or management to cope with the breakdowns".

The strike in Glasgow will seek to disrupt the maintenance of an old telephone exchange which is prone to technical faults.

The union executive is due to

Privatization strategy

Pressure grows to delay sale

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Treasury will have to rethink its privatization strategy if the Government is forced to postpone next year's planned stock market flotation of British Telecom, as appears increasingly possible.

Sir George Jefferson, the British Telecom chairman, is understood to have told the Government that it might be better if the flotation, scheduled for next October, was postponed until 1985.

And while the Department of Trade and Industry repeated yesterday that October 1984 was still the official target, ministers and officials are known to be worried that it may be impractical to complete the issue by then.

The telecommunications Bill is not now expected to

complete what is likely to be a stormy passage through Parliament and receive Royal Assent until next July, leaving only three months at the height of the holiday season to finalize the complex preparations for the stock market's largest flotation.

The planned sale of 51 per cent of BT's shares is expected to raise about £4,000m. Preliminary planning for the issue by two City merchant banks is well under way, but most of the key decisions that will affect its success or failure, such as the corporations capital structure and key elements of its operating licence are a long way from being resolved.

The growing trade union campaign against its privatization and the misgivings of some

TUC wants job subsidy for regions

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

A new multi-million pound labour subsidy and the scrapping of "discredited" enterprise zones are proposed by the TUC in a document on regional policy to be presented to the National Economic Development Council on Wednesday.

The TUC wants all capital subsidies to be selective, rather than the present system which allocates much of the aid money on a geographical basis, and says they should be matched by the labour subsidy, which is intended to boost job creation.

Trade union leaders also want the notion of free ports to be abolished. The Government has agreed to experiment with the idea and Prestwick, Birmingham and Feltham are among the sites into which goods could be imported tax-free for assembly, packaging or storage before re-export.

The TUC is also urging the Government to tighten up investment controls so that incoming companies go directly to development areas.

The discussion document has been produced as a result of the Government's latest review of regional policy and ministers' desire that aid for assisted areas is used more effectively.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will present his own paper to the meeting and he will call for the views of the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry.

He believes that regional policy must improve industrial competitiveness and reduce disparities in job opportunities. There are indications that the old assisted areas "map" is out of date.

In the 1970s about 500,000 jobs were created in the assisted areas at an estimated cost of £34,000 a job.

Pit ballots sought as overtime ban begins

By Our Labour Reporter

Moderate miners' leaders will this week increase pressure on their executive to hold pit-head ballots on the national overtime ban began early today.

The right-wing Midland area council of the National Union of Mineworkers started the move at the weekend by demanding that the ban be put to the vote. The union's executive is not due to reassess the action until November 10.

The overtime ban in protest at the National Coal Board's first and "final" pay offer of 5.2 per cent was unanimously agreed by a delegate conference in London days ago.

Mr Ian MacGregor, the coalboard chairman, is keen on a pit-head ballot because he expects a vote against the ban.

But under NUM rules, only a national strike would require a referendum, and there would have to be a 55 per cent majority to initiate action.

NUT refuses to join committee on curriculum

The National Union of Teachers has refused to join the new school Curriculum Development Committee set up by the Government to replace the Schools' Council.

Britain's biggest teachers union says that unlike the schools' Council, the new organization will not be truly independent. The union claims teachers will no longer be democratically represented. All members will be appointed by The Secretary of State for Education.

The Department of Education said yesterday that most of the 20 members of the organization would be teachers.

Mr MacGregor believes that the 50 million tonnes of coal stockpiled at pits and power stations will prove an effective argument against militancy.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, contends that a pay rise of 23 per cent is necessary to bring pit men's earnings back to their level after the 1974 strike.

Union strategists also believe that militancy will increase if they can delay a ballot. They predict that the NCB will announce further mine closures in the coming weeks.

The coal board pointed out that in the only ballot so far conducted, at Rufford Colliery near Mansfield, 65 per cent of miners agreed to accept the board's offer.

But a substantial majority voted for the overtime ban on the grounds that it would deter pit closures.

Divorce to be made quicker

By Rupert Morris

Changes in the divorce laws to be announced soon are expected to include provisions for quicker divorces and fewer long-standing financial commitments.

The three main features of a Bill, which may be introduced in the House of Lords next week, are:

A couple may qualify for divorce one year after marriage, instead of three years.

A husband's financial obligations will be directed mainly towards his children, and the wife will be expected, after a period, to provide for herself.

Those who get divorced abroad will be able to claim financial help through the English courts.

The changes, outlined in Law Commission reports, are understood to have been widely accepted, in spite of objections from certain religious groups.

Leading article, page 11

Union Bill an abuse of democracy, Basnett says

rights and protection of working people.

Dressed up in democratic camouflage, it is, in fact, the very negation of democracy. It is an attempt to limit even further the right to withdraw labour in this country. It represents an attempt at state regulation of independent trade unions. It is an attempt to bankrupt the main opposition.

He said the Bill would lead to more frequent and longer official strikes.

Mr Basnett added: "It is an abuse of democracy for an elected government to use the legal system to attack the basis on which democracy is founded.

Old communion service may be revived

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England is likely to reintroduce one of its old services to meet the needs of those who dislike the modern language of the new Alternative Service Book.

It is understood that this is to be recommended to the General Synod by the House of Bishops, who have been sensitive to the continuing agitation of bodies like the Prayer Book Society and the unabated criticism of the language of new services.

No adaptation of the Book of Common Prayer communion service, known as Series I, may be revived. The Series I Service lapsed with the introduction of the Alternative Service Book in 1980. It was argued that those who wanted a traditional form could use the full Book of Common Prayer service of 1662. But that service is thought to have an excessively "heavy" atmosphere which has discouraged its use.

The Prayer Book Society has repeatedly complained that the old service was being driven out by the new and the decision of the House of Bishops to revive Series I is intended as a counter to that.

It would be the first time that a form of service which had ceased to be authorized was brought back into use in the Church of England.

Sale room

£44,000 for dining table

By Geraldine Norman, Sale room Correspondent

A Victorian mahogany dining table was sold for \$66,000 or £44,000 (estimate \$30,000 to \$40,000) to a New York private collector in a Christie's sale on Saturday. The price is a huge one as the period is still mainly treated by furniture collectors with a disdainful smile.

The table, however, has two special qualities. First it is the most comfortable type of dining table, circular with a single pedestal support and no legs to bump knees against. The pedestal support is well-proportioned and nicely carved.

Secondly, it is an unusual and documented type. Robert Jope took out a patent for an expanding circular dining table in 1835 and this is a Jupe-type table. It has two tiers of concentric extra leaves and was sold with a contemporary mahogany cabinet made to hold them when not in use.

Both Christie's and Sotheby's held sales of English furniture in New York on Saturday and while there were some very high prices, the bidding was selective. The Christie's sale made £934,413 with 23 per cent unsold. Sotheby's made £670,209 with 13 per cent to that.

In both sales, eighteenth century furniture in "Gothic" taste attracted unlooked-for interest. While full-blown imitation of the Gothic style was a

Public facade of unity

So long as serious differences on defence remain between the Social Democrats and the Liberals, it will be impossible for either leader to take a forthright line without being accused of splitting the Alliance. It therefore becomes necessary to preserve a public facade of unity by devising forms of words which do not express what either side really thinks.

The thinness of this facade is likely to become apparent soon enough, as different Alliance MPs begin to interpret their amendment today in different ways. No doubt it will be said that this sort of manoeuvre is necessary in politics. But one of the reasons why the founders of the SDP left the Labour Party was that they were not prepared to accept that it was necessary on major issues.

During the general election campaign the Alliance was properly scathing about Labour's confusion on defence, presenting it as a party that could not safely be entrusted with the nation's security.

Alliance leaders will not be able to make much play with this issue in future unless they can agree on more than the need to delay exposing their own differences.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

The SDP and the Liberals have reached agreement on the wording of a reasoned amendment which will enable them to vote together at the end of today's House of Commons debate on cruise missiles. This may be regarded as smart politics or an example of what Dr Owen has been accustomed to describe as "fudge and muddle" - or possibly both.

It is certainly a political advantage that Alliance MPs are not now expected to be marching into different lobbies on such a critical issue. If that had happened, as seemed likely only a few days ago, the Alliance would have been exposed as radical. As bad as Labour, it would have been said.

But the form of vote on which the SDP and Liberal MPs have settled represents nothing more than a superficial tactical manoeuvre. The amendment is designed not to conceal disagreement. The Alliance has managed to come together only by ducking the issue.

Should cruise missiles be deployed in this country or not? The amendment does not say. It declares that Nato should continue to negotiate at Geneva "without weakening its bargaining position"; a new initiative from the United States in the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces talks; and urges the British Government to negotiate for a dual key system for any cruise missiles based in this country.

Serious difference on defence

But none of those propositions provides any reason for the Alliance failing to take a position on the basic question of deployment. Dr Owen told the SDP conference at Salford last month that if the party "made a decision to reject cruise missiles purely and simply on the issue of the dual key... the electorate would see it as a cynical way of treating one of the most crucial defence decisions that has faced this country for many years".

So that cannot be a reason for delaying a decision, unless Dr Owen is prepared to eat his words with quite remarkable speed.

Nor is there any development that could take place at Geneva that would render deployment unnecessary, unless there was to be a zero option agreement. Any other agreement would permit the siting of some cruise missiles in Britain. The Alliance does not, simply on the issue of the dual key, the electorate would see it as a cynical way of treating one of the most crucial defence decisions that has faced this country for many years".

It is now known that Mr Hutchinson, sought by police since he escaped from Selby police station a month ago, spent two days last week at a guest house in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, 22 miles away from the Laithes home. While he was there he kept fit by jogging.

The police said that Mr Hutchinson arrived at the guest house less than six hours after the bodies of the Laithes had been discovered and left the following Wednesday.

They believe that he suffered a possibly severe injury to his right leg in his escape from Selby police station. He left bloodstained bandages in the guest house.

When he was last seen he was wearing a dark blue velvet jacket, light blue shirt, blue tie and grey trousers. He also had a turquoise track suit, blue-grey running shoes and a check shirt.

• South Yorkshire's Assistant Chief Constable, Mr Bob Goslin, said yesterday that Mr Eddie McGee, the survival expert who helped track down the police killer Barry Prudom, and who knows Mr Hutchinson, had offered his services (the Press Association reports).

It reflects a wider and more serious difference between the two parties on defence. They are agreed in opposing Trident. But the approach of the Social Democrats is generally more robust, while within the Liberal Party there is an undercurrent of unilateralist sentiment.

Even on Trident there may be disagreements ahead, because in his speech to the Liberals at Harrogate Dr Owen implied that by the time the next government takes office in about 1987 so much money may already have been spent on the programme that it might make no sense to cancel it.

From now on, the two parties will be in opposition on defence. They are agreed in opposing Trident. But the approach of the Social Democrats is generally more robust, while within the Liberal Party there is an undercurrent of unilateralist sentiment.

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Alliance leaders will not be able to make much play with this issue in future unless they can agree on more than the need to delay exposing their own differences.

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Newman's code of ethics to cement contract between police and public

A code of professional ethics is being drawn up for London's 26,700 police officers. Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday: "It would be a 'key to success' in making the contract between police and public work effectively."

Sir Kenneth said: "It would be an invaluable asset in helping to maintain public confidence in the police service. Confidence is an essential element in the success of any partnership."

His comments came after the leaking of a confidential report, commissioned by the Metropolitan Police and completed in August, which said there was cause for serious concern about many police practices and that about half of the people in London had serious doubts about police conduct.

Sir Kenneth told the Association of Jewish ex-Service Men and Women that if crime was to be reduced and the quality of life improved, police and citizens must both improve their performance.

"In so far as the Metropolitan Police is concerned, we must honour the conditions on which the public consents to be

policed. A breach of these conditions can usually be dealt with in court or by the provisions of the discipline code."

"Police officers must regard the conditions as a code of professional ethics. Securing citizens' rights has to be a central objective of the police operation, as important as the objectives of detecting crime."

Sir Kenneth said that the most important of those conditions were that a police officer:

Was fair and impartial to all people, whatever social position, race or creed.

Had a compassionate respect for the dignity of the individual and behaved to all with courtesy, self-control, human understanding and tolerance.

Never used more force than necessary to accomplish a legitimate purpose.

Never subjected anyone to any form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Upheld the law he or she was employed to administer and observed the legal process.

Acted with honesty and integrity towards fellow citizens and service colleagues.

Sought at all times to exercise discretion with skill and sensitivity.

Sir Kenneth said the public shared with the police the responsibility for promoting an orderly and peaceful society. That required active cooperation with the police, including upholding and respecting their authority when it was properly exercised: care of property, and promotion of crime prevention schemes.

"There is evidence that police officers sometimes fail to honour the conditions upon which public consent depends. It strikes at the core of police effectiveness."

"On the public side there are also grounds for dissatisfaction."

There was a growing "negative attitude" towards policing, with some people determined to erode the partnership between the public and the police "as a means of creating tension and instability within society", Sir Kenneth said.

"The evidence suggests that if you are young and black and live in the inner city, the tie in the law and order contract with police officers are likely to be at their most tenuous,"

Price war threatens late holiday bargains

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Although many package tour companies are offering more foreign holidays for next summer, a dearth of bargain offers late in the booking season is being forecast.

This is because the growing price war is squeezing the tour operators' profit margins and will force them to cut back earlier than usual on the holidays on offer according to travel industry leaders.

This consolidation of holidays, as it is described within the trade, took its toll on package offers this summer.

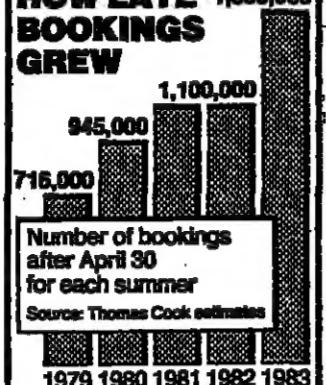
Mr Roger Gobill, managing director of Gobill Holidays, one of the top six tour operators and a subsidiary of the GUS group, said: "Consolidation on the pattern of this summer is inevitable next year. This is despite the fact that most of us expect the market to grow further again, probably by at least 5 per cent."

Mr Barrett is urging the travel trade to tackle the problem in several possible ways. One suggestion is that holiday companies should offer a "book early" range running alongside an alternative late booking system. Although the late booking offers would be comparatively restricted they could offer a better standard of choice than occurs after large-scale consolidations.

Another option would be a form of voluntary control over the number of holidays on offer to achieve a better balance against expected demand.

Research by Thomas Cook, the travel agency chain which is also a tour operator, shows how a pattern of late bookings has

HOW LATE 1,500,000 BOOKINGS GREW



Attack on farmers' ploughing

By Rupert Morris

Large expanses of Britain's countryside are being ploughed up in defiance of conservation provisions in the Wildlife and Countryside Act, it was claimed yesterday.

Conservationists argue that the generous compensation arrangements for farmers contained in the 1981 Act are creating new pressures on the countryside.

Mr Robin Grove-White, director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England and Miss Fiona Reynolds, secretary of the Council for National Parks, yesterday gave three examples of how farmers get round the act.

In the past 12 months the North York Moors National Park Authority has objected to seven farm schemes and offered management agreements for environmental reasons in five of the cases farmers have carried out their operations regardless.

He added: "In summer 1983, profit margins had already been cut to the bone. Many companies would not - or could not - pare prices any more and cut their losses with unprecedented consolidations." Many holidays remained at their original price or were "replicated" to suit the tour operator.

Since 1979, the number of holidaymakers booking package tour holidays after April 30 each year has more than doubled. Late bookings for the past season's holidays rose by 36 per cent compared with 1982.

TV-am is 'on target to raise £4.5m'

By Kenneth Gossling

Invested an extra £1.7m as part of the new package and Mr Timothy Aitken, chief executive of TV-am, said that meant there was time to ensure an appropriate return of new shareholders.

Roland Rat, the puppet that lifted TV-am's ratings during the summer, was the object of confusion over a hotel bill for more than £1,000.

Roland and the nine-man Rat on the Road crew ran up the bill at a Yorkshire hotel and the account was sent to Roland's creator, David Clague.

He sent it to the station's finance department which returned it.

The station said yesterday that there was some internal confusion but the bill would be paid by the company.

• The 15 independent television companies will have to pay an additional £20m between them to cover the costs of Channel 4 next year, it was confirmed yesterday.

Their subscriptions have to include repayments on the loan taken out by the Independent Broadcasting Authority in 1982 to launch Channel 4, about £50m out of a total cost of £85m. This year's Channel 4 bill was £123m, plus £5m interest. The capital and interest has to be repaid over five years.

Carving a reputation for brilliance

By Geraldine Norman

In an old farmhouse in Yorkshire, Michael Webb carves wooden miniatures of animals, reptiles and insects, following directly in the tradition of eighteenth century Japanese *Netsuke* carvers.

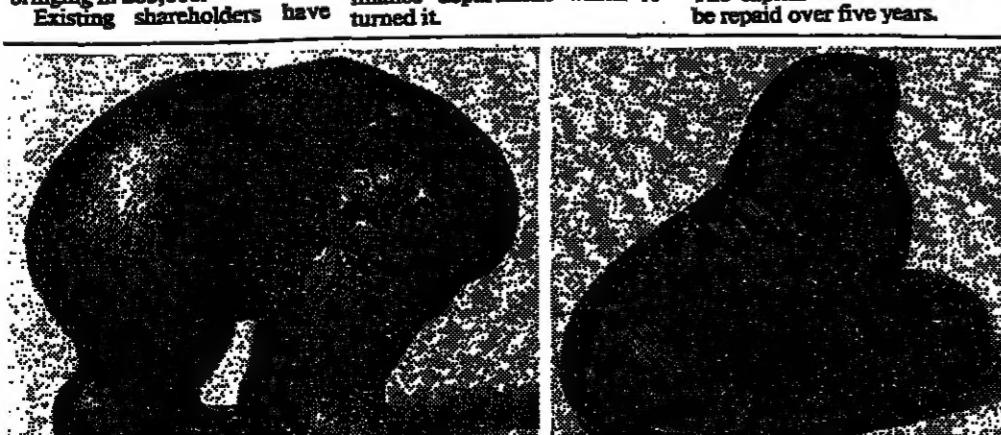
He is virtually the only full-time, professional *Netsuke* carver outside Japan, though many amateurs and professional jewellers try their hand at it.

An exhibition of Webb's brilliant little carvings is moving from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford to open at the Eskenasy Gallery in Piccadilly, London on Wednesday.

now be considered "highly important" and he became fascinated with the Japanese culture.

He painted and drew in his spare time and later turned to *Netsuke* carving.

He now carves about twenty pieces a year, mainly on commission and sells them for between £500-£1,800. The work in the Eskenasy exhibition has been lent by collectors in the United States, the Far East and Europe. Seven years of quiet carving in his Yorkshire retreat has made him one of the world leaders in his chosen art form.



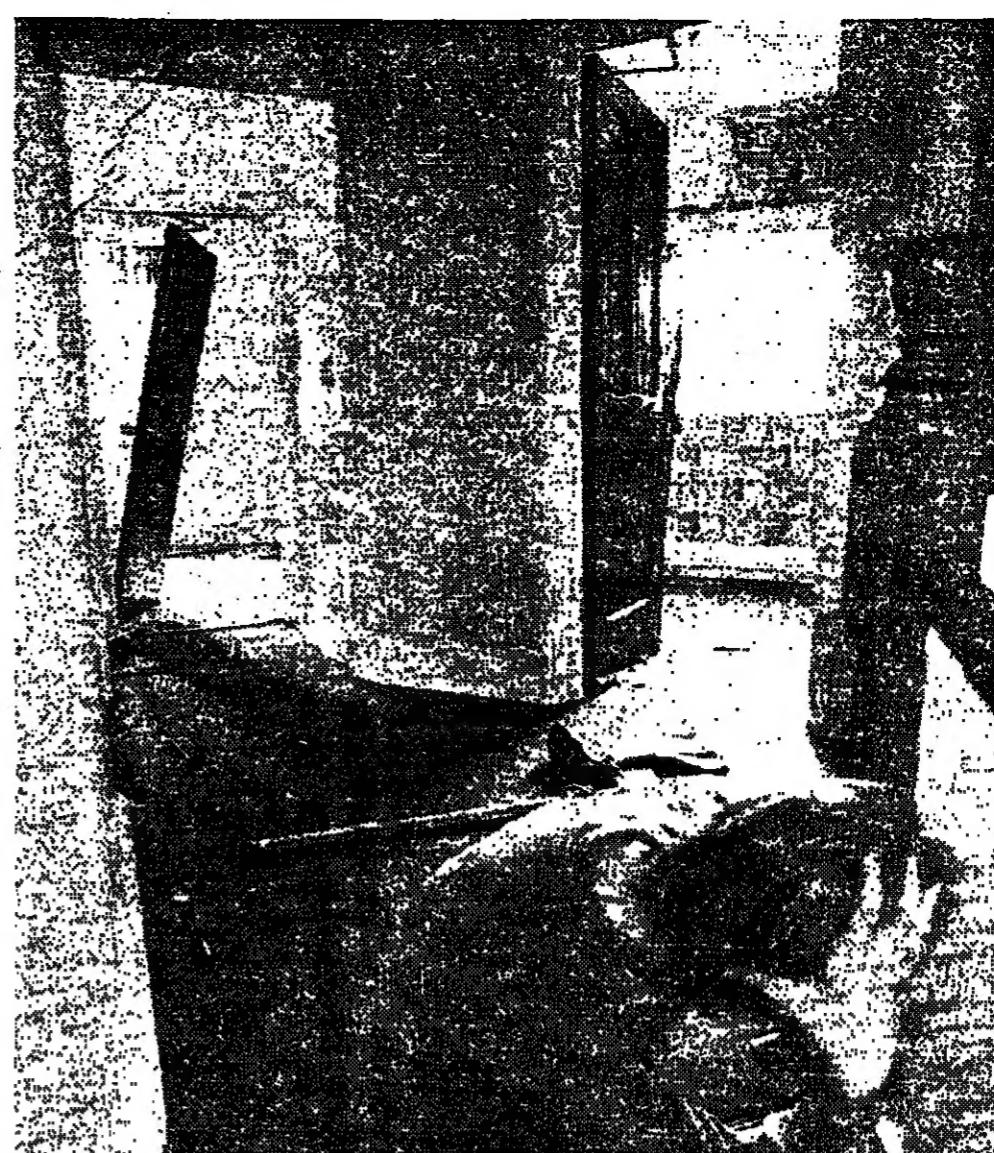
Tiny treasures: A grizzly bear (left) and seal with pup, carved in the *Netsuke* style by Michael Webb.

33 children evicted from council home

By Alan Hamilton

Doors were splintered from their locks and wrenched from their hinges. Windows were shattered, and a room that had once been an adolescent boy's only home was stripped bare, leaving only a tattered horror comic, an odd forlorn sock and the smashed innards of a transistor radio, strewn upon the floor.

Until last week 33 children



Home no more: A girl who had lived at The Hollies in despair in a stripped bedroom yesterday. (Photograph John Voo).

afterwards; and five stayed away until yesterday.

The police searched the house, breaking down the locked doors of individual bedrooms, and later on Thursday night, council workers arrived to strip the place of its furniture and the children's belongings, supposedly to be returned to them in their new homes.

Three of the children had made their way back to look for cherished possessions and they wandered through the empty rooms in disbelief.

Charlie (not his real name), aged 16, had lived at The Hollies for eight years. He sought, and found his spectacles, but looked in vain for his schoolbooks, urgently needed for an examination. I have had some of my stuff back, but they have lost my books, he

Frank (not his real name), one of the older boys at the home, admitted that he had taken part in the fighting.

One social worker at The Hollies, who is involved in the dispute but who refused to be named, said: "It was a disgraceful and unnecessary way to treat the children. There would have been no trouble if the council and the police had not arrived. We were quite able to cope with things here."

Pupils set up computer link across the world

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

A new computer unit opens today at a school in Berkshire, which will enable pupils to get into the computer memory banks of the world.

The children at Garth Hill School, in Bracknell, are making history by opening the first direct international communication link from Britain via Prestel.

During today's opening ceremony, a pupil will make the first connection to the Video Text Communication link called Prestel International between London and Stockholm. This marks the beginning of an international service available to all Prestel users.

Mr Peter Edwards, the county's education director, is to open the centre, which was built by staff and pupils and financed with money raised by parents, teachers and pupils. The centre cost £12,000 and is equipped with 16 BBC micro-computer stations also to be connected to Prestel and to a link giving it access to the international databases.

Mr Stanley Goodchild, the head, said the centre would be used not only for O and A level computer science, but right across the curriculum. "It will be available for computer-assisted learning to help children of all abilities, especially those who have learning difficulties and the high flyers."

• Longmans is publishing eight new programs for the Sinclair ZX Spectrum and the BBC microcomputer today, together with parents' notes. The programs are for children aged four to eight and are designed for use by the child alone or with initial parent help.

The programs cover the learning of letters, practice in multiplication tables, number skills and problem-solving.

"And to think I might still be bashing away at Mr Moody's document revisions."



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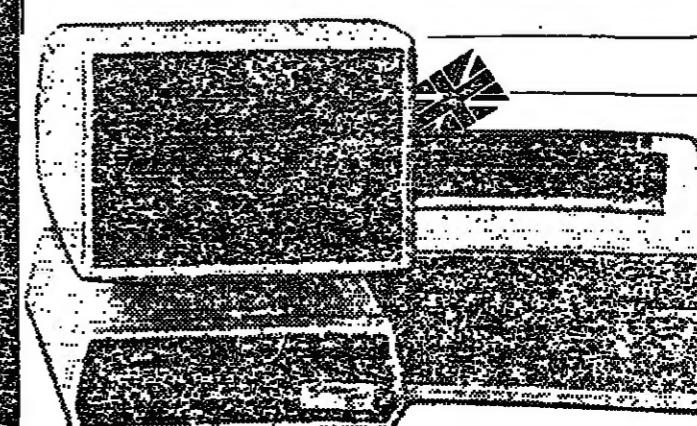
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Children near nuclear plant have high incidence of leukaemia

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Allegations that the incidence of leukaemia among children in villages within a few miles of the Sellafield (formerly Windscale) nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Cumbria is several times higher than the national average are contained in a television documentary to be shown tomorrow.

The most alarming disclosure is that the number of cases among children under 10 at Seascale, a village a mile south of Sellafield, is ten times the national average.

When a larger area was surveyed to include the parishes of Waberthwaite and Bootle, the incidence of leukaemia was found to be five times higher than the average.

Plutonium and other radioactive substances which are present only in the waste from nuclear fuel have been found in household dust in the fishing village of Ravenglass, about six miles down the coast from Sellafield.

Levels of radioactive materials on farmland in the area are also said to be above the natural levels of background radiation.

This evidence is to be presented in *Windscale - the Nuclear*

Laundry a Yorkshire Television documentary, includes the result of analyses by Dr Philip Day of Manchester University and Professor Edward Radford of Pittsburgh University.

Professor Radford has been a member for more than 15 years of committees on radiation safety advising the American Government and international organizations and is one of the most controversial specialists in this field.

He believes that the level of radioactive waste discharges which most experts recommend as safe for the public or for workers in nuclear plants is to high.

There is no disagreement about the fact that radiation causes cancer. The argument has two main elements. The first is over the amount of different types of radioactive waste material which should be tolerated in the environment from the handling of nuclear fuel.

The radioactive substances created in nuclear fuel in power stations, such as plutonium, americium, caesium, ruthenium, iodine, and strontium, emit different types of radiation. Some of those elements also

accumulate in specific tissues such as the lung, thyroid, bone marrow, liver and kidney and form a concentrated source of radiation there. The degree of risk associated with particular radioactive elements therefore varies.

The problem is compounded because the alpha-radiation from a substance like plutonium makes it more likely to initiate a cancer than a different type of radiation from another substance.

Plutonium is regarded as the most poisonous of the substances because less than a millionth of a gram of plutonium is likely to be the source of a cancer of the lung.

The second part of the argument is whether there is some threshold below which no cancer effect is produced by radiation. That idea would presuppose that some repair mechanism is available to the body.

However, there is no evidence for that supposition and therefore most safety policies assume the possibility of a "linear effect" between radiation dosage and the risk of cancer.

Politicians in Northern Ireland yesterday renewed their demands for a judicial public inquiry into the Kincora homosexual scandal, in spite of a report clearing the Royal Ulster Constabulary of a cover-up.

Members of the province's assembly said the report by Sir George Terry, former Chief Constable of Sussex, who opposed further investigation into the affair, left important questions unanswered.

There was also criticism of the RUC for publishing the report's findings on Saturday morning in what was seen as a clear attempt to minimize publicity.

The politicians claim that Sir George exceeded his brief by criticising the social services and making recommendations for an inquiry within that service. Some suspect that, by making such wide-ranging comments he would enable the Government to declare that there was little purpose for a full inquiry.

One politician said: "The whole thing down to the timing of its release, which appears to have been done so that by the time people could comment in detail the story will be old news makes me very suspicious of government intentions".

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, will decide on his return from the United States whether to set up an inquiry.

He will have to balance the politician's demands against Sir George's conclusion "that there is no need for effort and time to be expended on further inquiries into this rather disastrous matter".

Sir George says in his report that further investigations would provide an "undesirable platform" for those with self-interested motives or political or religious interests.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has also decided that there is no basis for further

criminal proceedings. But Mr Prior's view is that there should be no lasting public disquiet, and he will be judging across the province.

The Northern Ireland Office is aware that further unsubstantiated allegations might be made at a public inquiry, and that such an inquiry could cost more than £1m.

Sir George's report into the RUC's handling of the Kincora scandal clears the force of a cover-up.

The inquiry arose from newspaper reports which led to three members of the staff at the Kincora boys' home in east Belfast being jailed for attacks on children in care.

Sir George criticizes the police for failing to act on information received in the mid-1970s.

He also condemns the social services for "a high degree of naivety, incompetence and, in some instances, an avoidance of responsibility".

The investigations were started by the Maze governor, Mr Ernest Whittington, after Father Denis Faul complained

Jews renew appeal on grant aid for school

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Mr Robert Dunn, the new minister in charge of schools, today meets a lobby which has been battling for the past 15 years to win government support for a voluntary aided Orthodox Jewish school to be established in Stamford Hill, north London.

A member of the delegation will be Rabbi Abraham Pinter, assistant principal of Yesodey Hatorah School and a Labour member of Hackney Council, who says he does not see why the Jewish community should not receive similar aid for schools as that given to Roman Catholic grant aided schools.

As it is, the practising orthodox Jewish community has set up its own private schools, such as the Yesodey Hatorah, which is run on little money and lacks proper buildings, formerly a Roman Catholic home for unmarried mothers, which is overcrowded and has broken windows covered in corrugated iron.

Yet the Orthodox community, including the Chasidic sects from Eastern Europe and Russia, chooses to send its burgeoning younger generation to such a school because it is run on strict lines. The sexes are segregated, with the girls receiving a different education from the boys, and half of every day is devoted to Hebrew studies.

An application for the girls' primary section of the school to receive voluntary aided status was turned down last year by Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Education.

On the grounds that Hackney already had too many places in primary schools and that an extra school would cost £300,000 a year.

His other reason was that the school did not conform to education regulations and he was not convinced it would be able to if voluntary aided status were granted. He did, however, encourage the school to put in another application and said that he recognized there was "a substantial and genuine demand for single sex voluntary aided Jewish school places in the London borough of Hackney".

Yesodey Hatorah has accordingly made a new application. It is being opposed by the Inner London Education Authority, which opposed the previous application on the ground that it has too many places, but also because the ILA inspectors do not approve the schemes of work and teaching methods used. It adds that insufficient teaching staff are recognized as qualified by the Department of Education and Science.

The authority has philosophical and political objections about which it has not been so open. A private paper by the ILA Labour group from Mr Bryan Davies, the former

ILIA leader, said that the principles of some religions (as interpreted by some sects) are difficult to reconcile with socialist aspirations.

For example, Orthodox Jews insist on the segregation of the sexes from three years old and this continues in the work place. Inevitably women are bound to have unequal opportunities as men have traditionally occupied positions of wealth and power.

Mrs Ruth Gee, deputy leader of the ILA and Hackney's representative on the authority, said that to grant voluntary aided status to one Jewish school might open the flood-

gates because there are thought to be 30 Orthodox schools in Stamford Hill. She emphasized that her attitude was not one of discrimination, or has been alleged by Rabbi Pinter.

More than 3,000 Jewish children go to such schools in north London and pay very little in fees. If their parents have enough money, they pay £12.50 a week at the Yesodey Hatorah, but if they do not they can pay as little as £3 for six children.

"We do not want to be an independent school", Rabbi Pinter says. "On the fees we charge it is impossible to maintain the school properly."

Fresh calls for Kincora inquiry

From A Staff Reporter, Belfast

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He also condemns the social services for "a high degree of naivety, incompetence and, in some instances, an avoidance of responsibility".

The investigations were started by the Maze governor, Mr Ernest Whittington, after Father Denis Faul complained

that some prison officers had virtually mutinied after the break-out.

Desmond Armstrong, a republican prisoner from west Belfast, told Father Faul at Mass that he had been an orderly in the food van hijacked by the escaping prisoners. He claimed that he was identified to a group of prison officers as innocent in the break-out, but a second group of officers refused to accept that. He said that he and three recaptured prisoners were dragged along the floor, stripped and beaten.

A report into the break-out by Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector of Prisons in Great Britain, is expected to be completed next month.

The waste of energy: 1

Radio 4 can save electricity by remote control

Britain wastes £20m of the £100m it spends a day on energy. Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, launches a conservation programme to cut waste today. David Young, Energy Correspondent, starts a three part series examining how much has been achieved in the 10 years since oil prices soared and how much is left to do. He starts at home.

Domestic electricity consumers could save more than £1,400m a year, the cost of the proposed Sizewell nuclear power station, by tuning into Radio 4, if experiments by two electronic manufacturers are successful.

GEC and Sanyo Schlumberger have developed a "Radio Teleswitch" which enables non-essential appliances to be switched off at peak times by coded signals transmitted on Radio 4. By the end of the year 3,000 homes will be connected to "Radio Teleswitch" and "Mainsource", which is developed by Thorn-EMI, will provide the householder with an instant print-out of the cost of energy consumption.

The Thorn-EMI system, which uses meters monitored through mains cables, will be fitted to 1,000 homes by the end of the year.

The Thorn-EMI system is under trial at a cost of £3m, shared by the company, the gas and electricity industries and the Department of Trade and Industry. A scheme involving up to 100,000 homes may follow at a cost of £10m.

However, the RIBA Energy Group has said that such cost saving installations depend on householders accepting that a maintenance programme, covering the building's fabric and the control equipment, would have to be followed.

RIBA has encountered

resistance to monitored, have been found to be using as much as 20 per cent less electricity and gas.

Architects working with local authorities have also found that the people who could benefit most from conservation schemes are those who can least afford insulation.

For that reason architects also feel that the UK domestic consumer is not yet ready to invest in heat pumps, which draw warm air from the atmosphere even on the coldest day and feed it into the home, either as ducted heating air or to pre-heat water supplies for conventional central heating systems.

Ironically most of the experiments will be conducted in homes in Milton Keynes, already among the most energy efficient in Britain, thanks to loft insulation, cavity wall insulation and double glazing.

Trials in Britain have centred on two "typical" homes; the first is a 15-year-old two-bedroom bungalow in Manchester, the second a three-bedroom semi-detached house in a north London suburb.

The survey concentrated on jobs in clothing, catering, shops, hairdressing and laundries, all occupations covered by wages council rulings.

It was found that one in 20 wage council jobs paid below the legal rate and some were "far short" of it. One West Bromwich clothing firm was advertising for an experienced machinist at £30 for 55 hours work, £42.60 below the minimum.

The report, which has been submitted to the Manpower Services Commission and to Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, calls for urgent action.

They conclude: "We have the absurd position of the Department of Employment employing wages inspectors to enforce legal minimum rates of pay while another part of the government employment service is advertising jobs at less than statutory minimum.

"More starkly this means that government Jobcentres are unwittingly assisting employers in a criminal act."

The survey concentrated on jobs in clothing, catering, shops, hairdressing and laundries, all occupations covered by wages council rulings.

The director of Christian Aid, Dr Charles Elliott, commenting on the survey, said it would be possible to raise far more money from the public by sentimental appeals for "starving black babies", but this would not be acceptable to the charity's development partners, the church agencies in the Third World which dispersed the funds.

People generally had a good opinion of Christian Aid,

Jobcentres advertising illegal pay

By Barry Clement
Labour Reporter

Job advertisements for government workers are being advertised by government Jobcentres, the Low Pay Unit says in a report today.

Some are as much as 240

short, the unit finds in a study entitled *Bob-a-Jobcentres*.

The research was concluded at seven of the largest employment offices in the West Midlands but the authors, Mr Steven Waynay and Razib Ahsan, say the situation in some other regions is likely to be significantly worse.

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For a full information

package, please call or write to: Commercial or Industrial

Director, Telford Development Corporation, Priorslee Hall, Telford, Shropshire TF2 9NT. Telephone: 0952 613131.

Church link has little effect on charity support

By Clifford Langley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Most people are willing to give to charities, according to a survey for Christian Aid.

Church affiliations have almost no measurable impact on attitudes to overseas aid and many people with right-wing opinions are happy to support Christian Aid, regardless of its legislative timetable.

Meanwhile, health authorities will have to seek a planning "indication", rather than formal permission.

The ministry introduced regulations in the Commons last Wednesday, allowing imports into Britain from November 16. The Government has been under intense pressure to allow imports after the European court ruling earlier this year that its ban on long life milk was illegal.

The Government has always insisted that the ban was necessary to protect both human and animal health in the United Kingdom because foreign dairies did not meet the high standards

Sales of NHS land hit by legal ruling

French Socialists close ranks and defer to left-wing pressure

From Diana Geddes, Bourg-en-Bresse

It was with tangible relief that a previously divided Socialist Party wound up its seventh biennial congress in Bourg-en-Bresse near Lyons, yesterday, under behind a single motion putting out the policies that will take the party almost up to the all-important parliamentary elections in 1986.

After overnight deliberations, behind closed doors lasting nearly 11 hours, representatives of the three main factions emerged yesterday morning grey-faced and bleary-eyed, but happy. They announced they had managed to overcome their differences to produce a single composite motion.

The new 30,000-word motion, put to the congress and approved unanimously by the 1,400 delegates, differed little from the option put forward originally by the "Courant", the major centrist faction dominated by the Mitterandists, but as supported by the previously disparate groups led by M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, and M Michel Rocard, the Agriculture Minister.

There was nevertheless, a marked shift of emphasis in certain paragraphs in deference to demands by the left-wing Cercles facilitated by M Jean-Pierre Chevénement, the former Industry Minister. As a result, the party's already highly critical attitude towards the United States was hardened. The desirability of achieving domestic economic growth despite the recent crisis was reinforced.

A suggestion in the original motion that despite its independent stand on world affairs, France was "modest, ideologically, politically and strate-

gically from the US and the USSR" was deleted.

The motion continued: "France's voice in world affairs is different from that of the US. Its active contribution is a decisive factor in the evolution of events. There are disagreements with the US concerning its ultra-protectionist trade policies, its selfish monetary policies, its adventurous policies in Central America and in the Caribbean as illustrated by the military invasion of Grenada; its ambiguous policy in West Africa, its errors in the strategic arms talks, and its arms race."

Pressure by the Cercles also led to a weakening of the party's firm stand on the deployment of missiles in Europe. The wording of the original motion was changed from: "We cannot accept that the USSR keep what it has deployed, and at the same time the non-deployment of American missiles..." to: "We cannot accept that the USSR keep the essential elements of what it has deployed..."

The party's success in achieving its own unification will enable it to approach with greater confidence the forthcoming talks with its partners in government, the Communists, on the issue of the increasingly critical stance adopted by the Communists.

Apparently on the orders of President Mitterrand, M Lionel Jospin, the party's first secretary, used the conference to issue the strongest warning yet to the Communists to stop their sniping at the Government. At the same time, he emphasized the critical importance of preserving the "Union of the Left" with the Communist party.

Reagan attempts to outflank Kremlin

From Nicolas Ashford
Washington

With barely a month to go before the first of the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Britain and West Germany, President Reagan has again urged the Soviet Union "finally to negotiate seriously" in Geneva.

The President, in his weekly radio broadcast as responding to the offer President Andropov made last week to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in the European theatre to 140, a lower figure than the Soviet Union had previously proposed.

President Reagan said the Soviet Union had not formally presented its new offer.

However, the State Department has already poured cold water on the latest Soviet initiative, saying it was a new attempt by Moscow to split the US from its Nato allies.

It is clear that US and the Soviet Union are engaged in an intense propaganda contest in the remaining weeks before deployment of Pershing 1 and ground-launched cruise missiles begins.

The American believe the Andropov offer is timed to overshadow the US decision in Ottawa last week to dismantle 1,400 battlefield nuclear weapons in Europe over the next five years.

It also comes with the United States invasion of Grenada. This has turned out to be a propaganda windfall for the Soviet Union, as the United

National Security Council writes from Geneva.

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Wafdi wins right to fight

From Our Correspondent, Cairo

The reconstituted New Wafdi party, widely regarded as potentially the strongest opposition force in Egypt, won the first round of a legislative battle with the Government when a court ruled on Saturday that it had the legal status to contest municipal elections due to be held on November 2.

First National Securities Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st November 1983 its base rate for lending will be reduced to 10½%.



Crisis of identity: Argentine police controlling Saturday's rush for the identification cards needed to vote in the elections.

High turn-out as the voting starts in Argentina

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

Voting in Argentina's general election started smoothly yesterday with signs of an extremely high turnout. The elections are the first held in 10 years of military rule.

Earlier, the Government lifted the state of siege which

had been in force since November 1974. In a televised speech, General Reynaldo Bignone, the outgoing President, called for calm and national reconciliation, and announced that the hand-over of power to the new civilian authorities could be brought forward.

Although General Bignone did not name a date, it is

believed that the civilian administration could be sworn in around mid-December, rather than at the end of January.

The Peronists, one of the two front-runners in the presidential race, closed their campaign with a mass rally on Friday night attended by more than a million supporters in the centre of Buenos Aires. Two days earlier

summing up the general satisfaction, the mass circulation newspaper, *Clarín*, carried a banner headline saying: "We've arrived".

'Humbled' Kaunda is sworn in for fifth presidential term

From Stephen Taylor, Lusaka

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia was sworn in for a fifth term at a ceremony in front of the colonial High Court building here yesterday, having received 93 per cent of votes cast in Thursday's election.

The only candidate for the Presidency, he was driven from State House along avenues lined by flame trees to hear the poll result announced by Chief Justice Annel Silongwe. Fewer than 300 people attended the ceremony, but the vote represented an emphatic renewal of President Kaunda's five-year mandate and he declared himself "overwhelmed and humbled".

The percentage poll was estimated at 63 per cent, compared with the 67 per cent of registered voters who cast ballots at the last election in 1978, when "KK", as he is popularly known, received about 81 per cent of the votes. None of the 125 constituencies recorded a majority of "No" votes compared with seven in 1978.

The election was remarkable, in that for the first time since Zambia's independence from Britain 19 years ago there was no alternative to "KK", even in the background. A former senior presidential adviser remarked with startling candour at the weekend: "Before we had to take care of the opposition. This time it just faded away".

The results for the parliamentary elections were not yet

available last night but a number of MPs and ministers were thought likely to lose their seats in a voter reaction to increasing economic austerity.

In an interview with *The Times* on Saturday, President Kaunda said that Unip, the sole legal political organization, would be examining electoral reform and he did not rule out the possibility of independent candidates being allowed to stand for Parliament. Although that might endanger party candidates, it would be welcomed by urban voters who see the Unip party structure, particularly the Central Committee.

President Kaunda said: "Fortunately, Zambians speak their minds, and if the people want to opt for a new system they will say so. At present they are supporting the system. But you cannot get away from these people. They will see through you."

On the relative openness of Zambian society, he said: "It is a great safety valve we have, to speak freely on any issue."

He declined to be drawn on the future of seven people, including Mr Valentine Musakanwa, former Governor of the Bank of Zambia, under sentence of death for treason. Their appeal is under consideration, but there is strong speculation in diplomatic circles that, even if it is turned down, President Kaunda will exercise his right to grant clemency.

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Kenneth Kendall

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Invasion aftermath

Island relieved but not jubilant

Administrators assemble

Bemused Grenadians hope Americans will not overstay welcome

From Trevor Fishlock, Frequent, Grenada

The islanders are bemused. Machine-guns fire, with a sound like a tiger's growl, pours from an aircraft circling the jungle-covered hills, helicopters clatter, and Jeeps, full of soldiers with green-painted faces, bounce through lanes ablaze with bougainvillea.

Wide-eyed children suck their thumbs and their parents sit on their porches in a puzzled, chins-in-hand way.

People are relieved, not jubilant. They are pleased the Americans are here, but they hope they will be gone in six months. There is a desperate longing for political stability.

"It's as if the garbage man has come and taken the rubbish away," Mr Benjamin John, a haulage contractor, aged 29, said. "We're glad the Americans came. This island has been like a prison for five years. Now we have a chance to get out of the mess," he added.

People like Mr John have a tolerant view of Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister murdered in the coup. "He was a good man in his way. He was a Marxist but not extreme and he was becoming more moderate. That's why they killed him. If he were alive, he would easily win an election."

There is profound hatred for Mr Bernard Coard and General Hudson Austin, who brought down Mr Bishop. "Everyone in this island would like to shred them into little pieces," Mr Murin Lewis, an ice-cream seller, said, as his neighbour nodded enthusiastically in agreement.

Mr Vincent Samuel, a customs officer, said: "We're an easy-going people. We would never make good Communists, because we like doing what we want. Our army was indoctrinated by Cubans and the Marxists tried to indoctrinate the people. We had political classes every Friday in my department, but I used to skip them."

Grenadians I talked to, seem to have been affronted rather than angered by the presence of Cubans and the activities of local Marxists. They are just rude pigs, those people," one man said. "You know what they tried to tell us? They tried to say there was no God. But if there's no God, who breathes life into us? Were they trying to tell us it was old Castro?"

These discussions took place in the village of Frequent, a few miles from the Cuban-built airstrip at Point Salines, in the

Surinam orders Cubans out

The Hague (AFP) - Surinam has ordered the expulsion of more than 100 Cuban diplomats and advisers, the Dutch news agency ANP reported here yesterday.

Quoting a senior Surinam official, ANP said the order would affect about 25 diplomats and 80 advisers assigned to various ministries and the militia. Surinam sources said the invasion of Grenada had contributed to the decision.

In Port of Spain, The Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, Señor Ivan Oscar Martínez, said that in the Caribbean involvement in the invasion of Grenada will not affect Cuban-Caribbean relations, because it was in reality an act of U.S. aggression. He denied there were still 500 Cubans fighting in the mountains.

south. This is the site of one of the American forces' initial objectives. It is now their greatest prize, a compound of six warehouses containing they say, Cuban military stores.

There was a fierce battle for possession of the compound and troops are now dug in with machine-guns pointing out of emplacements. It still comes under attack. While we were there, a sniper opened fire and everyone dived for cover. Such attacks are a persistent menace to the soldiers.

There are hundreds of boxes of ammunition, mortar rounds, a variety of rifles, including Russian weapons, pistols and machine guns. There are also spares and food. One warehouse is full of boxes of overalls, hats, shirts and socks. Some of these garments are scattered on the floor along with dozens of pencils inscribed "Hecho en Cuba". Among all this, curiously enough, lies a single cricket ball.

"There's enough here to outfit seven battalions," an army captain said. The Americans can see this place as evidence that the Cubans were up to no good in Grenada, and that it is part of the justification for their invasion.

"We're here to stop the Cubans oppressing the Grenadians", a sergeant said. "It's not an excuse, it's a damned good reason. The people are grateful.

Search for someone to accept surrender

From Christopher Thomas, Carrion

An old yellow pick-up laden with 150 rifles and pistols rattled down the narrow street of Carrion's only town and stopped outside the police station on Friday afternoon. The Grenadian People's revolutionary Army had come to surrender.

A policeman stood in the hot sun arguing with two soldiers who had been dispatched with the arms. He had, he insisted, no authority to disarm the Army. The soldiers persisted. They dumped the weapons on the concrete floor of the police station and drove back to the small army camp a few miles away.

All the island's half-dozen policemen were summoned and they decided on a hiding place. The weapons were then taken away to await developments and the sleepy town of Hillsborough settled down again after the unaccustomed excitement.

Carrion is owned by Grenada, which lies 30 miles to the south, and for the past few weeks the 8,000 islanders have not known who is in charge.

There have been Cuban soldiers in Carrion, but the islanders say they have rarely seen them. Nobody seems to know if any are still there or if there are heavy arms in the island.

to us. You can see it in their eyes."

The Americans showed us around a wooden hut on the compound which they described as a propaganda centre. They seemed excited by it but the contents were not impressive. There are handwritten posters extolling the revolution, photographs of Cuban troops in training, copies of *Soviet Weekly*, pictures of President Fidel Castro, a paperback called *The Civil War in Russia*, and a pamphlet written by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko.

Not far from here, on a hillside overlooking the airstrip they had been building, 600 captured Cubans sit and wait behind barbed wire, guarded by soldiers. They have a good view of what is now the busiest airstrip in the Caribbean, watching transport aircraft bring in stores, artillery and reinforcements. Troops are dug in around the airstrip in great strength.

The Cuban prisoners live in four large wooden buildings and in tents. They sit hunched in attitudes of resignation. They told us they were all construction workers but that their military training had made them familiar with weapons. They said they had decided themselves that they would fight if the Americans landed. In the event, they fought until they ran out of ammunition.

The American troops look well pleased with themselves. They are gratified that the local people are pleased to see them. "We had a good old fight with the enemy, just like the old days," a soldier said, describing an action. "It was a good training mission," an officer said.

Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf III, who is in charge of the operation, is the epitome of the happy warrior. At a news conference at the airstrip he wore a baseball cap and talked with finger-jabbing gusto. He seemed exultant.

He said he had seen the recently arrested Mr Bernard Coard. "He looked pretty fat to me," the admiral said. "I did not speak to him. I scowled at him."

He concluded the conference by saying, with a broad grin: "Thank you, gentlemen. Go get 'em."

It is plain that the admiral feels it is quite a satisfactory little war.

"We're here to stop the Cubans oppressing the Grenadians", a sergeant said. "It's not an excuse, it's a damned good reason. The people are grateful.

But everybody seems convinced that the Grenadian soldiers, who supposedly number between 20 and 30, would put up no resistance if the Americans or Caribbean Joint forces were to land.

The islanders are jubilant about the US intervention in Grenada. Most expressed support for Mr Maurice Bishop, the former Prime Minister, and they are hoping that the Americans will soon come ashore.

The US Navy has graphically demonstrated its unhappiness with foreign correspondents who tried to get to Carrion by fishing boats from the nearby island of Point Salines.

One boatload that tried was harassed by Navy helicopters that dropped smoke bombs in its path. The boat turned back.

On Friday *The Times* and some French journalists were buzzed three times by two F14 jets but we were not stopped.

Getting to the main island of Grenada has become a matter of conflict, with touches of humour, between journalists and the US Navy.

A boat occupied by *The Times* journalists from French national radio, a Swiss reporter and a *Newsweek* photographer got to within five miles of St George's, the capital, after a three-hour journey from Union Island before being intercepted.

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Solidarity and Jaruzelski settle in for war of attrition as amnesty ends

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

With only hours to go before the expiry of an amnesty for opponents of General Jaruzelski, the Polish Government and the hardcore of the Solidarity underground settled in for a war of attrition.

Solidarity called, at the weekend, for protests through November, including demonstrations and poster campaigns.

The Government, determined to show that it was prepared to make conciliatory gestures until the last minutes of the amnesty, declared that the seven Solidarity leaders and four members of the KOR dissident groups awaiting trial would be allowed to emigrate if they wished.

Such offers have been made privately before - the 11 activists have been interned and imprisoned since the declaration of martial law almost two years ago - but they have refused the offer. Their friends and families expect them to do so again.

The amnesty, introduced in July, when martial law was lifted, expired at midnight tonight. So far, about 560 activists have declared themselves to the police and been allowed to go free, but most were on the fringes of the underground opposition.

Having made its emigration gesture, Solidarity sympathizers expect the authorities to make

counter-revolutionaries", can be picked up at will.

But that means beginning yet another round of trials and the production en masse of martyrs for Solidarity. It is thus exploring the option of induced emigration, which is likely to be rejected by most leading Solidarity underground campaigners precisely because it is being made out of embarrassment.

Those who may well consider emigration are the activists who are ill or who have sick relatives, as well as those who fear a long haul of persecution at work when they leave the underground.

Correspondents were approached at the weekend by a number of underground activists involved in printing leaflets in the provinces. Fearing that something unpleasant would happen to them if they surrendered to the police even before the expiry of the amnesty, they were attempting to contact Western embassies to secure the promise of asylum.

The police are anxious to net at least one underground leader before November 10, the third anniversary of the registration of Solidarity as a legal union.

A sign of this came earlier this month when officials - according to dissident sources - beat up the wife of Mr Zbigniew Janas, a fugitive organizer to try to persuade him to surrender.

AUSTIN ROVER

DRESSED TO THRILL



ANC denies attempt on Botha

Pretoria accused of faking bomb plot

From Michael Hornby
Johannesburg

The banned African National Congress (ANC), in a statement from its headquarters in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, has suggested that the South African claim of an assassination attempt on the Prime Minister last week was stage-managed to whip up sympathy before Wednesday's Whites-only referendum on a new constitution.

The statement was seen as an effective denial by the ANC of involvement in the alleged assassination attempt. South Africa claimed that a young black, carrying a bomb, was arrested in Pietermaritzburg last Thursday night on his way to blow up Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and other members of his Cabinet, who were in the town for a referendum rally. Pretoria says the man was a trained ANC agent.

The ANC has, in fact, never advocated the assassination of senior government figures - although they would be relatively easy targets in a country where, in spite of its deserved reputation in some respects as a police state, security precautions are often surprisingly lax.

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the third and most influential Prime Minister of the apartheid era, was yesterday examined for one-and-a-half hours after collapsing at a political rally on Saturday night (Reuter reports).

Zulu students die in campus clash

Johannesburg (Reuter) - Three students have been killed and 10 seriously injured after violent clashes with supporters of a Zulu political group at the black University of Zululand, near Empangeni in northern Natal.

The violence flared as the Inkatha organization held a campus rally, addressed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, its leader, who has been accused of being a stooge of South Africa in his role as Chief Minister of KwaZulu "homeland".

Both occasions were demented whites. The fatal blow was struck by a parliamentary messenger.

Meanwhile, in a separate statement, the ANC has urged liberal whites to vote "No" in the referendum on the constitution, which would give limited political rights to mixed-blood Coloureds and Indians. In doing so, the ANC where, in spite of its deserved reputation in some respects as a police state, security precautions are often surprisingly lax.

China intends to regain sovereignty over Hongkong by 1997, when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

Deng defiant on future of Hongkong

Peking (AFP and AP) - Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, met Spain's Foreign Minister, Señor Fernando Morán López (above) yesterday and, according to Señor Morán, said that the question of who

will administer Hongkong after China reclaims sovereignty over the colony is not negotiable.

Señor Morán told reporters that Mr Deng had reiterated Peking's stand that the talks with Britain on Hongkong's

Mugabe threat to pre-white schools

Harare (AP) - Private schools in Zimbabwe that have more white than black students by next year will be shut down, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said this weekend.

Some church and private schools were raising fees to keep their doors close to the average black child, he said at a rally in the eastern Weda district. The Government is preparing legislation to ban private schools that have a minority of blacks.

The Government paid all teacher's salaries and gave per capita grants to private schools, so there was no reason for schools to charge as much as £130 a term, he said.

Even schools run by churches were guilty. He could not understand why they used "discriminatory practices" when they were expected to create a non-racial society.

In the capital, hundreds of squatters, beggars and suspected prostitutes were being held in detention yesterday after troops and police mounted a raid which a spokesman described as

Anxiety in Spain over art losses

From Richard Wrigley
Madrid

A senior Spanish museum curator has admitted that measures to prevent the smuggling of national treasures out of the country are inadequate.

Schola Manuela Iana, deputy director of the Prado museum and a member of the national art exports supervisory committee, told a Madrid art club: "More than half the art exports do not come through us. While we are reviewing art objects of trivial value, paintings like Goya's 'Majressa de Santa Cruz' leave the country by other ways."

The Spanish Ministry of Culture last summer denounced the illegal export of the privately owned early sixteenth century portrait of the Spanish aristocrat and started legal proceedings which has so far been fruitless.

Police suspected at the time that a yacht-owning businessman had taken out the painting and had gone to Argentina. They alleged that the painting had found its way to London or Continental art markets.

The chief of the art squad also told the art club that the 50-year-old law to protect art treasures was inadequate. Really valuable pieces never even entered the legal art dealers' circuits. Art works often passed direct from an art dealer to a clandestine dealer or to an art smuggler abroad.

"For every honest art dealer there are five to ten working here in the shadows," the police chief declared.

Russia and China agree politely to meet again

Peking (Reuters) - Special envoys from China and the Soviet Union will meet in Moscow next March for a fourth round of talks on normalizing relations, frosty since an ideological split two decades ago.

A communiqué agreed yesterday by the two sides and issued here by the New China News Agency said the third round of discussions, held this month, proceeded in a calm and candid atmosphere.

It said the two sides found the consultations useful. The statement was published a few hours after the Soviet negotiating team, led by Mr Leonid

Chernenko, the Deputy Foreign Minister, flew home after three weeks in Peking.

Mr Ilyichov refused to comment at Peking Airport, but Mr Qian Qichen, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, said the meetings had been helpful in the increasing mutual understanding.

Diplomats said the statement made no mention of the obstacles which China has maintained must be removed before normalization is possible.

China is demanding that Moscow remove its large troop concentrations and missile sites along the Chinese border.

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MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

We all know the antiquarian squirrel who hoards Georgian silver, Art Deco vases, French porcelain or Bilston enamel boxes. They pore over auction catalogues, raid junk shops looking for bargains and boast how everything they bought for £20 is now worth hundreds. In short, the Antiques Bore.

Well, as objects grow scarcer and prices soar, a new style of collector is flourishing. They prize things that other people spurn - the apparently mundane, the trite, even the macabre.

I set out to meet these Don Quixotes of the collecting world. I had already heard about devotees of esoterica such as orange wrappers, Elvis Presleyana, plastic garden gnomes, police truncheons, glove-stretchers and general kitsch.

A barbed-wire fetishist sounded interesting. But where? I remembered once seeing a framed selection of "original Wild West" strands in my New York publisher's office.

Alas, our largest Sheffield wire-suppliers told me: "The Americans have about 800 different types and even have formed a Barbed-Wire Collectors' Association. But there's not much scope here as we only made a handful" (sic).

Next I approached Maurice Rickards, the scholarly chairman of the Ephemera Society in Bloomsbury. His members are dedicated to the "preservation, study and educational uses of the minor documents of everyday life". In other words, the paper debris most of us - and our ancestors - have thoughtlessly thrown away.

Mr Rickards produced an 80-page magpie's directory of weird enthusiasms: from Victorian train tickets and *cartes de visite* to beer mats, advertising packaging, menus, Valentine cards, doctors' prescriptions, funeral cards, share certificates, ball programmes, billheads and cigar bands. "Most people who collect anything are slightly dotty," he said.

I was intrigued to learn more about the

collection of eighteenth century transportation orders. "To be perfectly frank they're in such short supply I've only got nine," confessed a bluff Mancunian when I tracked him down. "You see most families didn't keep them."

Well, would you keep your father's committal papers to Brixton jail, let alone Botany Bay?

My quest then took me to the kinkier shores of Antiquity. I discovered a Norfolk C of E vicar who surreptitiously collects Georgian snuffboxes. For close friends he will unscrew the lids. Hidden underneath are painted scenes which might make even Paul Raymond blush. (Who said we moderns invented pornography?)

There are also earnest collectors of wine and champagne labels, Whitbread inn signs, mangleboards, coal-hole covers, cracker charms and bird-calls. At Kensington Palace Princess Margaret even collects old gaming counters.

The current success of television's *Antique Road Show* has led to scores of eddierly suburban *tricoteuses* dreaming that their inherited Victorian tea pot must be a prize piece. But who safeguards something apparently valueless? It won't appear in *pukka* antique shops, and the snooty girls behind

the front desk at Sotheby's and Christie's won't be interested.

Here again we find a growing phenomenon - the second-hand shop. A little smarter than the junk dealer or rag-and-bone man, they stock small everyday objects which still have some practical use - the last link in the house clearance chain after the dealers have stripped everything of any antique value.

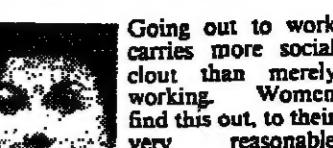
These cheap, and cheerful emporia are ideal for trufflers of mass-produced material from the 1950s and 1960s. Old *Billy Fury* 78 rpm records nuzzle beside jelly moulds, old-fashioned mincers, wooden breadboards and butter-pat spoons. Bundles of *Photoplay*, *Picture Post* and the *Daily Sketch* are still covered by the dust of their previous attic repository.

The really dedicated hunter will scour the neighbour's junk room, poking through grandpa's old trunk, school tuckbox, and First World War Army kitbag. Where else could you find a ration book, Edwardian biscuit tin, 1920s nutmeg grater, haberdashery poster or pre-Yale front door key?

Richard Compton Miller

Penny Perrick

Home from home in the office



Going out to work carries more social clout than merely working. Women find this out, to their very reasonable annoyance, during periods of intense child-raising and housekeeping which leave them too busy ever to leave the house. "What do you do?" someone will ask them conversationally. "I look after three pre-school children, grow my own vegetables and make my own batik curtains," they will answer. "Yes, but what do you do?"

Yet other women who travel daily to an office to spend several hours telephoning their friends and making themselves nourishing mugs of Cup-a-soup are considered to be quite a little superwoman if, on arriving home, they find the strength to take something out of the freezer. I have been thinking about the unfairness of this after my first full-time five-day stint in an office after two years of working from a desk wedged into a corner of my dining room.

What has struck me most is that office life, compared with home life, is no end of a treat. Offices have maintenance men and coffee machines and people who will look sharp about it if the cloakrooms run out of roller towels. How pleasant for the erstwhile home worker to chuck off her role as tea-lady and laundress the minute she steps into the office life.

I am also getting very fond of the rituals associated with leaving home for the day - the shining of shoes, the smoothing of skirt, the waving of my brand new Travelcard which gives me instant entry to the Piccadilly line. All these make one feel that the day has an adventurous kick to it.

It is also much easier to increase one's output in an office. This is partly because office workers are assumed to have real jobs which they must be allowed to perform without interruption. I had just as many deadlines to meet during the year I worked - or, as some people would have it, "worked" - at home but because I was on site, everyone assumed that my working day was infinitely elastic. Supposedly on call to collect stuff from the dry-cleaner, receive visitors and take telephone messages during the day, I had to stay at my desk half the night.

Admittedly, sometimes distractions were of my own choosing. It's surprising how very attractive the thought of putting away all your summer clothes in plastic bags becomes when what you ought to be doing is writing 800 words on joint taxation. No wonder Jeffrey Archer gets right away from his riverside penthouse when he's working on the first draft of a novel. There's enough room in the flat for him, his word processor and reams of paper but, if he were to stay there, he's probably spend the working day rehanging the pictures.

In an office, it's harder to think of ways of wasting time. There are classic time-wasters called conferences, meetings, business lunches and desk-side gossip sessions, but they all usually have some kind of work-connected result. Even when the important person you are taking out to lunch fails face downwards into his soup after too many gin and tonics, you can still tell yourself, in office parlance, that you are cultivating a long-term contact.

Just as I am starting to appreciate office comforts, more and more people are discovering the benefits of working at home. Of course, there are some: making important telephone deals while dressed unimpressively in your dressing-gown with calamine lotion on your spots; being able to keep half an eye on a leaky washing machine while you type; never having to breathe the rush-hour air, which smells like the inside of a vacuum cleaner.

The traditional home-worker is no longer a lady badly paid piecework - knitting jumpers, filling envelopes or cutting out patterns - while she looks after her children. The telephone answering machine and desk-top copier have cleared the way for a more ambitious type of non-commuting person. Mr insurance man works from home, as does a high-powered literary agent friend and a very organized woman who manages the professional affairs of several musicians.

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The throwaway lines



SWEEP STAKE
Mervyn Jones,
Norfolk design consultant
and brush collector

"Brushes are a totally neglected art form. You may think they're boring but what would life be without brushes?" For personal hygiene, decorating, cleaning, road sweeping, even medicine.

"They've been used since the beginning of civilization. Look at the wall frescoes of the Sumerians, and the Egyptians' magnificent tomb and temple paintings. Yet virtually nothing has been recorded about them in books."

"I started the collection in the late 1960s. I'd just left the Fleet Air Arm and joined a brush-making factory. It was clear that the old skills were no longer being carried on. The



FROZEN ASSET

Ian Conrich (left)
North London schoolboy and
collector of iced-lolly wrappers

"I was aged seven when I started collecting lollies. Now I'm 14 and I've got 300, all with different designs on and colours... series like Tom and Jerry, Star Wars, Space 99. Some I keep because of spelling mistakes, like the World War II heroes."

"To remove them without tearing, I first put them on the boiler to thaw, and then iron them flat. I also keep the lolly sticks with jokes on. I've got about 80. "But I don't eat lollies myself - my friends do. That's why I'm so thin and can run cross-country for Enfield."

"I've got about 15 other hobbies. I collect fruit and vegetable labels - those stuck on to bananas, green peppers, celery and melons. During the 1980 Winter Olympics one company printed a series of 20 with ice-skating, tobogganing and other sports on. I never buy them of course - I just ask greengrocers."

"I also like milk bottles - the ones with advertisements on, like Typhoo Tea, Wall's Sausages, Kellogg's Cornflakes. I search the jumble sales looking for advertising coathangers too - names like Marks & Spencer, Harrods or the grand hotels and tailors. But I never steal them."

"My favourite collection is my autographs. I've got 3,000 - more than anyone else, I think, under 16. I belong to a special group which gets a weekly list of where the stars are staying. I've met them all - Sylvester Stallone, Olivia Newton-John, Kirk Douglas, Gloria Swanson."

Christine Lindey
Strand art historian and
collector of 1950s art

"I fell in love with my husband because of his blue suede shoes. But my passion for everything from the 1950s began when I was an art student. I was always broke and so I used to get my skirts for 2/6 at a junk shop in Kilburn. Then I started buying old magazines and knitting patterns. No one valued them - they were just considered working-class vulgar."

"Most of what I've collected was originally mass-produced. Woolies stuff - vases, trays, table mats, every kind of crockery. All that brightly-coloured plastic is quite scarce now as it wore out so easily."

"I'd like to get my hands on the beautiful contemporary Scandinavian teak furniture. But the most I've spent is £5 on a Parker-Knoll chair. Actually a lot of things came out of builders' skips."

"Fifies designs flow and use bold primary colours and abstract motifs. I suppose it was a reaction against the harsh war years and a return to frivolity. My black hand-shaped ashtrays and plant holders are really low-brow, but I love them. The stick-and-ball style of those wire record stands and coat racks reminds me of a Barbara Hepworth sculpture. Saarinen was another big influence."

"Most of my friends can't understand my collection. They think it's trashy... boring. But kids in their early twenties love it. They're all busy snapping up 1950s clothes and accessories. I recently look my tenpenny salt and pepper shakers for £8 on a market stall."

"It takes about 20 years for a period to develop its own nostalgia."

Richard Compton Miller

Compton Miller's Who's Really Who was published last week by Blond & Briggs, price £5.95



FILLING TIME

Lord Settrington
Fulham still-life photographer
and collector of dental paraphernalia

"I'm interested in any objects which are sculptural but which have a technological base. If they move, even better. Anything from a speedboat, Army tank or Concorde's wing to a simple socket-head screw."

"It's the visual aspect which appeals most. I mean that I'd like a racing car, but not to race it. For Christmas my wife Sally gave me that hand-built Belgian bike. It hangs on the wall outside my studio like an art object but has never been ridden. I just admire the form of it, the engineering, the oval tubing. It's quite sexy."

"My involvement with dental equipment came about when I needed a highly mobile table for still-life photography. I was chatting to my dentist who mentioned that he still had in storage all his father's pre-war equipment."

"When I saw it I flipped. There was the highchair the dentist used to

work on his patients. Bloody uncomfortable, as my secretary will tell you. There were all sorts of metal drill pieces, oral picks, hypodermic syringes, sets of false teeth, lovely boxes full of filling material and ointment jars - he let me pick what I wanted."

"They're all just objects really, but sometimes have their uses. The dental lights on a central tower are wonderful period pieces and occasionally a sitter will be subjected to them."

"The hypodermics are useful if we have to syringe out a liquid for a drinks advertisement. Strangers see them lying around and think we must be into really heavy drugs."

"I use the tiny mirror probes if the camera is at an angle and I can't see the calibration. The drills are good for prodding delicate objects on a set or as a screwdriver."

"In the drawing room the dental trolley makes the perfect drinks tray and we also put the high-fi and telephone on it."

"We've never had a dentist in the family as far as I know. But my grandfather (the Duke of Richmond and Gordon) was once an engineer. I must have inherited the collecting bug from him."



WHEELER DEALER
Catherine Shakespeare-Lane
Nth London portrait photographer
and hub-cap collector

"Given any excuse I start collecting. I always want to have a better and bigger collection than anyone else. Perhaps it's not very nice of me."

"I began when I was six filling a time with beads and marbles. We used to swap them at schools. I've still got mine to this day. I then moved on to plastic charms in cereal packets and bubble-gum wrappers. "As I became older I started on matchboxes, but it got out of control. Now I use them for lighting the gas."

"Whenever I'm in a plane, train or restaurant I take four wrapped sugar-cubes. I've paid for them, haven't I? The same with the soap and shoe-shine strips in hotels. I've got boxfuls. People bring me back cocktail sticks, orange wrappers, unusual champagne bottles as well. It's terrible."

"I started on hub caps after a friend was served breakfast on one



Hay, you can't do that down here

by Celia Curtis

The self-proclaimed king of Hay-on-Wye, Richard Booth, the 45-year-old eccentric whom the *Guinness Book of Records* recognized as owning the largest second-hand bookshop in the world, may be deposed on Guy Fawkes Day.

Behind the plot is Leon Morelli, a London School of Economics graduate, who heads a vast London-based international mail distribution service. Morelli, reputedly a millionaire, arrived in the sleepy Welsh border town of Hay three years ago when Booth's business was going through a financial crisis. He bought for £100,000 Booth's prime site in the centre of town, the former Plaza cinema, complete with half his stock of books.

King Richard (he announced the independence of Hay six years ago on April Fool's Day) believed that Morelli agreed that the two businesses would be complementary, specializing in different subject areas, but instead apparently went into competition with Booth's 20-year-old business and lured away many of his employees with offers of higher salaries.

Morelli now has his commercially astute eye on Hay Castle, perched on a prime site plumb in the middle of town, with crumpling Norman ramparts looming over a maze of narrow, winding streets.

Booth bought the castle in 1964 for about £7,000 and lives in a frugally furnished extension. In 1978 fire destroyed the roof. But renovation continues and Booth promises to open the castle to the public and make it available for local functions.

This summer Morelli, five years Booth's junior, launched a poster campaign challenging the "monarch" to reroof the castle by November 5 and threatening that if this were not done a vote would be held to decide who should be king.

Last week, on one of his infrequent visits to Hay, Morelli put the finishing touches to his modern version of the Guy Fawkes plot.



Booth: not amused

Today, all 1,800 households in Hay will receive a message asking: "Is Hay-on-Wye one man's self-declared 'kingdom' or another man's fondest dream?" Hay residents are expected to vote by throwing a dart, either at a caricature of the "king" or a portrait of Morelli. The incentive of a free glass of sherry is offered to those who aim at Booth.

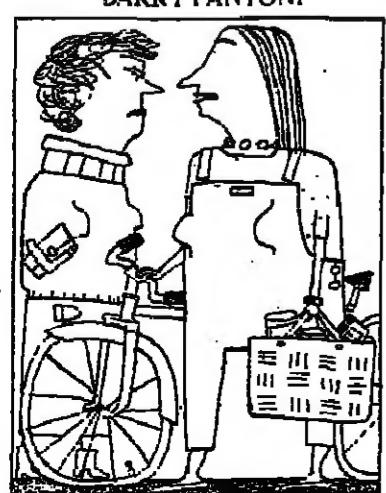
Asked whether his message had a desire to succeed to the throne and possibly to take over the castle, Morelli replied that he had made a good offer for the castle which Booth had turned down.

In the bar of the Black Lion, Booth admitted he was not amused. He had once considered Morelli to be a friend, but now wanted nothing more to do with him. "If he thinks he can buy the friendship and loyalty of the townspeople, he has made a grave misjudgment", he said.

Undoubtedly, Booth has put Hay on the map since he arrived in 1961, a history graduate from Oxford. He opened a small second-hand bookshop with about 3,000 paperbacks and in the course of time acquired some warehouses, the former fire station, an old workhouse, a butcher's shop, the Plaza cinema, and the castle, filling them all to overflowing with books. He said that books are a tourist attraction and that he wanted to give bookselling a carnival image. "I think a town where the bookshops are bigger than the supermarkets can be a big attraction".

Booth does not shirk the overstatement. Since that outline of his book-selling philosophy, he has moved on to promoting a rural revival movement, the objects of which he details in a series of pamphlets with such titles as *Bring Back Horses* and *Why Woolworth will destroy Brecon*. He has also declared war on the local branch of a supermarket because he believes that the town's culture is threatened by the food supermarket imports into the town. He is working on a scheme to promote the reintroduction of local milk, cheese, eggs and butter to rebuild the Hay economy.

BARRY FANTONI



Neville says you can borrow his copy of the Booker prizewinner when he's finished not reading it!

As MPs debate cruise, John Barry examines Moscow's missile offer

Andropov's disappearing trick

Moscow's latest offer in the Euro-missile negotiations, announced by Yuri Andropov on October 27, is interesting as much for what it does not say as for what it does.

It is the outcome of a review by Moscow of the whole Euromissile issue, which has been so difficult and so drawn-out that the Soviet delegation at Geneva has been without negotiating instructions since mid-October.

All the signs are that within the Kremlin the question of a possible Soviet compromise on the issue has become an element in Andropov's internal struggle to consolidate his own power. (Senior Soviet officials close to him have said as much in private conversations in Western Europe within the past fortnight).

Analysis of Andropov's latest offer suggests that he has failed to win the authority over his colleagues that he seeks. The evidence for this is that the offer is so much less than Soviet sources have been hinting Andropov himself wanted to present.

The clue to all this is a series of unreported events behind the closed doors of the Geneva talks.

Since the start of real negotiations early in 1982, the pattern of these talks has been two months in session, followed by a two-month recess to take stock. The latest round, the sixth, should have begun in mid-September but, at Soviet request, started 10 days earlier, on September 6. The usual pattern would therefore dictate a recess some time between November 6 and 16. And, early in the round, the chief Soviet negotiator, Yuli Kvitsinsky, pressed his American counterpart, Paul Nitze, to agree on a closure date.

This round at Geneva is the last before the first batch of Nato's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are due to enter service on or about December 15. On November 19, the main West German opposition party, the SPD, is due to decide its attitude to these deployments, and on November 21 comes the Bundestag debate in Bonn on whether Germany should accept the Nato missiles.

Chancellor Kohl is said to be confident he will win the Bundestag debate. But he has urged; and West Germany's Nato partners have accepted, that the West should keep the Geneva talks going, if at all possible, while these debates take place.

So, at Geneva, Nitze refused Kvitsinsky's request for a recess date. Nitze said he was prepared to negotiate right up to Christmas if that would bring an agreement any closer. To underline the point, the US delegation then prepared a work schedule for the round, setting out an agenda for each meeting – and taking the round through to December 15.

Kvitsinsky then revealed that he could agree to this schedule only up to October 12. By then, he said, Moscow would have taken a decision on its next move.

One of Moscow's options, of course, was to break off the talks. Fear that this might indeed be the Soviet decision explains a flurry of predictions of a possible Soviet walk-out which emanated from Nato headquarters in Brussels on October 10 and 11.

The October 12 deadline in fact passed without incident. Kvitsinsky said the review of policy in Moscow was taking longer than expected, and he gave the end of October as the new deadline for a decision by the



Soviet leadership. While he waited for that, however, Kvitsinsky had no negotiating brief; his instructions had expired on October 12.

Soviet sources in Western Europe now hint that the policy review in Moscow was a fundamental one. They even ask: "What do we want the SS-20s for, anyway?" In terms of negotiating tactics, Nato sources seem fairly confident that two separate questions were asked. In crude terms, would a significant Soviet concession now buy a deal acceptable to Moscow before Nato's scheduled December deployment deadline? If not, was it worth offering such a concession to buy a postponement of that deadline, in the hope that further political pressure on Western Europe over the coming months might force a change in Nato's position?

In late September, it looked as if the Soviet leadership was about to decide that a significant concession would be worthwhile. Nato sources say that Alexander Bovin, a commentator on *Pravda* who is very close to Andropov – a drinking companion of long standing – dropped a hint that Moscow might cut its SS-20s trained on Western Europe to 80 or fewer in exchange for zero Nato deployments.

But as the policy review overran its mid-October deadline, the prospect of this concession faded. By 10

days ago, Nato sources were fairly sure that the most Andropov was going to be able to offer was a concession aimed at winning a postponement of Nato's December deadline. There was even a good idea of what Andropov wanted to offer.

Andropov's actual deployments in December will total 41 missiles: one squadron of nine Pershing-2s in West Germany; two squadrons of 16 cruise missiles apiece in Britain and Italy. The other Andropov was expected to make was that the Soviets would "liquidate" 41 of its SS-20s within range of Western Europe if Nato would postpone these deployments. Even the timing of this offer was predicted: he was to announce it in a speech in Sofia on October 26.

Andropov did not however go to Sofia. He did not make his speech. (His health may explain that). Instead, he has announced Moscow's new offer in an interview in *Pravda*. And it emerges that he has been unable to persuade his colleagues in the Politburo to accept any of the concessions he is said to have wanted.

Culled from the official Tass text of his *Pravda* interview, the deal Andropov has been given authority to offer boils down to the following:

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

NATO AND THE CARIBBEAN

There has been in Western Europe an indifference to developments in the Caribbean which was eventually bound to create tension within the North Atlantic Alliance. Stability in the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico is important to NATO for two reasons. The first, and most obvious, is that if the United States is distracted by what it feels to be a threat in a more vulnerable area closer to home than Europe it will have less time and effort to spend contributing to the security of West Europe or the Middle East. Secondly, in strictly logistical terms, the Caribbean basin and the Gulf of Mexico are important because in a European emergency at least 40 per cent of all American supplies and reinforcements for Europe are destined to pass that way. Thus the more that the Soviet Union and Cuba penetrate that area, the less secure a source of strategic supplies it would become.

If the broad purpose of the Alliance is to be sustained and strengthened these American preoccupations with Central American stability have to be more fully understood in Western Europe - Britain included. The result of continued indifference can only be a repetition of the communications failures and embarrassments of the Grenada operation. That, at least in the short term, will have given a new lease of life to the now-silent anti-Americanism evident both on the left and on the far right of British and most West European politics.

In the Caribbean Britain's departure and subsequent indifference had created a power vacuum. Whitehall was even agitating to remove the small British force in Belize, in spite of the American misgivings. There was little case law of Anglo-American cooperation and a wholly different emphasis as to the area's strategic importance to each ally.

Developments in Grenada and the fears of governments throughout the Association of East Caribbean States can now be seen to have given Washington more grounds for believing that an intervention would be legitimate than at first appeared. In international law an unsolicited armed intervention in a neighbouring country was clearly wrong, unless the intervening

state could show that its own nationals were at risk. That is what the operation was first presented. Since then Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor General has emerged from hiding. His reserve powers to take the action he has and is taking - including a request for armed assistance - are quite incontestable. His emergence has put the matter in a different light.

As the sole remaining constitutional personality in Grenada he is entitled to use his prerogative to confer legitimacy, even retrospectively, on the whole operation, without reference to anybody including the Queen who, under the Grenada constitution had delegated full powers to him except when she is herself in Grenada. Sir Paul has been criticized for not contacting Buckingham Palace before taking any action. On the contrary, he had no need to do so and was well advised to leave Buckingham Palace right out of it.

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday on the television appeared to perpetuate the impression that the British government feels at best dismissive to Sir Paul's role in the crisis, and at worst incredulous. Sir Geoffrey maintained his view that the Americans had not yet adequately justified the intervention. Perhaps he is still the victim of British pique that the Governor General's appeal for assistance was made ultimately to the United States and not to Britain. The logic of the Foreign Office's position, where officials decline to authenticate the approaches made by Sir Paul to the Dominican Prime Minister and others, is that because he did not ask British diplomats for help, he did not ask anybody. That is a sad relic of a colonial attitude to the West Indian states which seems in Whitehall to have outlived any worthy sense of responsibility.

It would be a pity if ignorance, indifference and now irritation were to blight Britain's capacity to contribute whole-heartedly to the urgent work of reconstruction which is now required in the East Caribbean. The difficult task ahead will be for Grenada's colleagues in the Commonwealth to facilitate a political convalescence in such a way that the democratic help both of Grenada and her neighbours serves to substantiate the validity

of the military operation which has just occurred.

In the House of Commons today these events will inevitably be connected with the decision to proceed with the introduction of cruise missiles. It is important, however, to avoid making any such facile connexions. The kind of procedures which govern the stationing of American missiles in this country are totally different from those which were lacking in the consultation about the Caribbean. There are no grey areas. There is case law covering the Anglo-American nuclear partnership for more than 30 years, enshrined in memoranda, and rearticulated with every changeover in the White House and Downing Street. It is agreed formally that American weapons based in Britain cannot be used without the consent of the British Prime Minister. American aircraft, armed with nuclear weapons, have been operating from British airfields at least since they were evicted from France in the mid 1960s, without Mr Denis Healey, even when he was Secretary of State for Defence, raising any of the objections he raises now.

Ultimately the Alliance will survive on the basis of mutual confidence or it will die. At the heart of that confidence lie the nuclear arrangements, both between the United Kingdom and the United States, and between the United States and her other allies. However rational and clear cut those arrangements are, confidence is ultimately an emotional commitment by each nation and its leaders. That is why the attempts to undermine European confidence in the United States are so often couched in the way most likely to play on people's emotions, through the portrayal of President Reagan as some kind of cowboy, or worse - but hardly less frequently - as the mirror image of President Andropov. It is a false picture and would any way be irrelevant since the nuclear arrangements have already outlived many Presidents and Prime Ministers, some better and some worse than President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher. With patience and optimism on both sides of the Atlantic they should outlive many more.

REPEATABLE MARRIAGE VOWS

For a very long time the Church of England has taken the view that it could not at the same time maintain its doctrine that marriage is or ought to be indissoluble while permitting those who had been divorced to marry again under the church's auspices. Any compromise on the latter, even in the hardest of hard cases, would weaken this public witness. This proposition, however, has been eroded more recently by others no less persuasive: that the church must witness to the mercy as well as the justice of God; that forgiveness and new beginnings are always possible, and those who have fallen from grace should not be condemned but helped and encouraged.

This argument finally persuaded the General Synod in July to agree in principle that there were certain circumstances in which the church should marry divorced persons, and it commissioned the preparation of draft proposals for a scheme to carry this change of policy into effect. Now the synod meeting next week has to decide whether the scheme, as drafted, does what it wishes it to do. Will it identify the worthy cases?

The answer, give or take some rough justice, is probably that it will. A devout church-goer, one who has been abandoned by a spouse without good cause, who has fulfilled such outstanding family obligations as are possible and who humbly accepts a share of responsibility for past failure;

could apply under this system with confidence: one whose attitudes are at the opposite extreme would be wasting the church's time. Some cases will fall in the middle, but the church's pastoral instinct would be to give the benefit of the doubt in favour of the applicant; and the scheme avoids a legalistic approach, and the kind of hair-splitting which is sometimes alleged against the Roman Catholic nullity system.

There are two further tests which these proposals will have to pass however: Divided as it is both on the wisdom of this step and on the fundamental theology of marriage, the Church of England must look to its own unity. Proposals utterly rejected by a significant minority could do considerable harm. The discipline required by these proposals demands wide agreement if it is to hold. Fortunately they have been drafted very much with the known views of the church's dissenters in mind, to accommodate all but the strictest indissolublists. The Archbishop of Canterbury had justice behind his recent complaint that the draft scheme was being condemned unseen.

The second test is that of natural justice, and here the scheme is defective. Because permission for a second marriage in church is described as a "dispensation", and what is being sought is not a right, the scheme makes no provision for appeal, nor even for a rejected

applicant-couple to be told the terms of the verdict against them. What is missing is not a whole apparatus of formal appeal, but an opportunity for an independent review by some impartial authority, including the opportunity to explain points in the original particulars.

In marriage breakdown many of the facts are ambivalent. The synod would do well to incorporate an umpire into its scheme, for it must take every precaution to diminish the inevitable sense of injustice in those who are refused. Further to that, it should also be possible for permission to be granted for a marriage in church subject to certain conditions, for example that disputes concerning matrimonial property or maintenance should be settled first. The possibility of conditional consent is a surprising omission, as it may lead to a refusal in certain cases where some unsatisfactory detail could well be put right in good time.

Minded as it now is to proceed in this direction, the General Synod has a workable method at hand for doing so, improvable but workable as it stands, and capable of keeping the church together as it proceeds into uncharted waters. Whether it will in the long run undermine the church's witness to the permanence of marriage is a gamble the Synod has already decided to take, and is an objection not to these proposals but to last July's decision.

Another Tory authority, Bromley, also stands to pick up a big bill if the GLC's strategic recreation facilities are passed to the boroughs. It would be interesting to see how the ratepayers of Bromley look to paying for a regional facility like the Crystal Palace sports centre.

Councillor Williams seems confused by the issue of joint boards. He condemns the fire brigade to unrepresentative management by a joint board since it is "not a matter of great public controversy or political interest".

The present administration at County Hall has spent two years reversing cuts (firefighters and apprentices) made by the Tories under Horace Chidler. Yet if the new joint board is to meet Government spending targets (which presumably is the object of the entire abolition exercise) it would have to shed 1,600

firefighters and more Londoners would undoubtedly die in fires. No political interest?

But Councillor Williams reserves his most muddled thinking for the question of public transport. Having first extolled what he sees as the past successes of joint boards in this field, he then conceded that a "joint board of 32 boroughs might be too cumbersome", and concludes by arguing for a directly-elected body to run public transport in London.

Funny, that sounds to me reasonably like a description of the GLC...

Yours faithfully,
KEN LIVINGSTONE, Leader
Greater London Council,
The County Hall, SE1.

October 24.

Role of the GLC

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, Councillor Charles Williams (October 24) suggests that GLC functions like entertainment licensing and recreation services "can be perfectly well managed by the boroughs."

I hope he has consulted his Conservative colleagues on Westminster Council who would take over responsibility for licensing the large number of theatres and cinemas in the West End. In practice, of course, the standards of public safety and environmental control in London could become extremely patchy and inconsistent, depending on how each individual borough decided to meet Government cuts and "rate-capping" instructions.

Another Tory authority, Bromley, also stands to pick up a big bill if the GLC's strategic recreation facilities are passed to the boroughs. It would be interesting to see how the ratepayers of Bromley look to paying for a regional facility like the Crystal Palace sports centre.

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KEN LIVINGSTONE, Leader
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The County Hall, SE1.

October 24.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Court attacks on third parties

From the Director of the Press Council

Sir, Your leading article, "Innocent third parties" (October 28), was a welcome analysis of one of the two matters arising from the Old Bailey rape trial which have concerned the Press Council in recent years.

When the Contempt Bill was before Parliament the Press Council protested to the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General, and members of both Houses that the proposed powers to ban publication of names of people referred to or involved in trials were too broad and imprecise to be in the public interest.

The main argument put then was that such powers could be used to protect victims of blackmail (not, as your report of October 26 suggested, the names of victims of rape cases). Identification of victims and the accused in rape trials is restricted by the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act.

The Press Council said the protection of blackmail victims was an aim with which most journalists and editors would sympathise. It warned, however, that the wide-ranging powers proposed in the Bill were likely to be used for purposes never contemplated by Parliament.

The other point which had concerned the Press Council was that raised in your leading article: the problem of fairness in reporting an attack made during a trial on a third party who was not before the court. In 1978 the Press Council consulted the Magistrates' Association, the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Law Society about the problem. It then reminded editors that it was for their judgment whether to report a court attack on an absent third party but warned that suppression might be ascribed to fear or favouritism.

Interestingly, in view of Mr Heath's decision, the Press Council announced then that there were occasions where the right course for a third party who believed unfair allegations had been made against him was to consult a lawyer about the possibility of making a correcting statement to the court concerned.

The Press Council said then, and the point is apposite now, that when an attack has been made on a third party it is desirable for the court to discharge its responsibility by indicating publicly how far it has accepted the allegations or taken account of them in reading its verdict or sentence. The responsibility then lies on the press, if it reported the allegations, to report, too, the court's view of them.

There will be much sympathy with your view that an additional legal restriction on reporting may be desirable. However, a danger in that course which needs to be weighed is apparent in the present case. Restricting the press - but not those in the public gallery - from naming someone who has been the subject of an allegation in court provides ideal forcing conditions for the growth of rumours about what was actually said about whom.

Yours etc,
KENNETH MORGAN, Director,
The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, EC4.

October 28.

Battle for Hastings

From Councillor D. J. Amies

Sir, Your leader of October 21 suggested that the Government should close the "anomalous" Tonbridge to Hastings railway line despite objections from well-heeled commuters. Prior to the recent general election the Government promised substantial investment in the line to provide an improved service to the now impoverished town of Hastings - the Jarrold of the South-east.

To close this line would be a double tragedy for the eastern half of the area governed by East Sussex County Council. Starved of capital investment by that authority over the last ten years the area now has an adult male unemployment rate of around 20 per cent. Any prosperity that remains is to a large extent dependent upon the fast rail service to London, both for commuting and for day trips to Hastings.

The local Conservative MPs have been assured that the line will remain open and have conveyed this view to the electorate. Meanwhile the asbestos-ridden rolling stock is slowly breaking down, like other promises from this Government. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID AMIES,
14 Fayre Meadow,
Robertsonage,
East Sussex.

October 22.

Pricing gas

From Sir Ian Morrow

Sir, It is true, as Mr W. G. Jewers implies (October 14), that the Gas Corporation is not burdened with interest payments, but it is burdened with Government levies of £525m which, if it was interest, would service a debt of some £4bn. Their profit and loss account would be no worse off if the corporation had such a debt, and the consumers would be £400 better off. So prices could have been less by this amount over the years.

The corporation is pursuing a high profit policy which would not have been allowed by private utility companies before nationalisation.

Cheap gas would put pressure on the generating board to reduce prices and this in turn would put pressure on the coal board to sell coal at world prices.

With the resources of natural gas, oil and coal that we possess, our energy costs should be amongst the cheapest in the world.

Yours faithfully,
IAN MORROW,
41 Bishopsgate, EC2.

Sites for radioactive waste disposal

From Mr David R. Cope

Sir, The most disturbing aspect of yesterday's announcement (report, October 26) that two sites in England are candidates for the possible disposal of intermediate-level nuclear waste is that the Secretary of State for the Environment appears to have concerned the Press Council in recent years.

When the Contempt Bill was before Parliament the Press Council protested to the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney General, and members of both Houses that the proposed powers to ban publication of names of people referred to or involved in trials were too broad and imprecise to be in the public interest.

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Yours etc,
KENNETH MORGAN, Director,
The Press Council,
1 Salisbury Square, EC4.

October 28.

Tenancy by default

From Mr George Curtis

Sir, The anomaly of tenancies by default, to which Mr J. R. Curry drew attention (October 13), was surely wholly unintended by Parliament in the Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1948 and 1976, and should not only be removed, but retrospectively so, to right the most obnoxious injuries that have been committed.

I have a vested interest in tenancies, being a tenant in a small way of business. If tenancies which, as a form of land tenure, have served this country well over a long period of time are not to become extinct, the present rather ineffective CLA/NFU review of the Agricultural Holdings Act needs to be beefed up, despite the screams that will arise. The new Act should achieve several things:

1. Deal with tenancies by default retrospectively. Those who have taken land in this manner have behaved in a despicable way and deserve no sympathy at all.

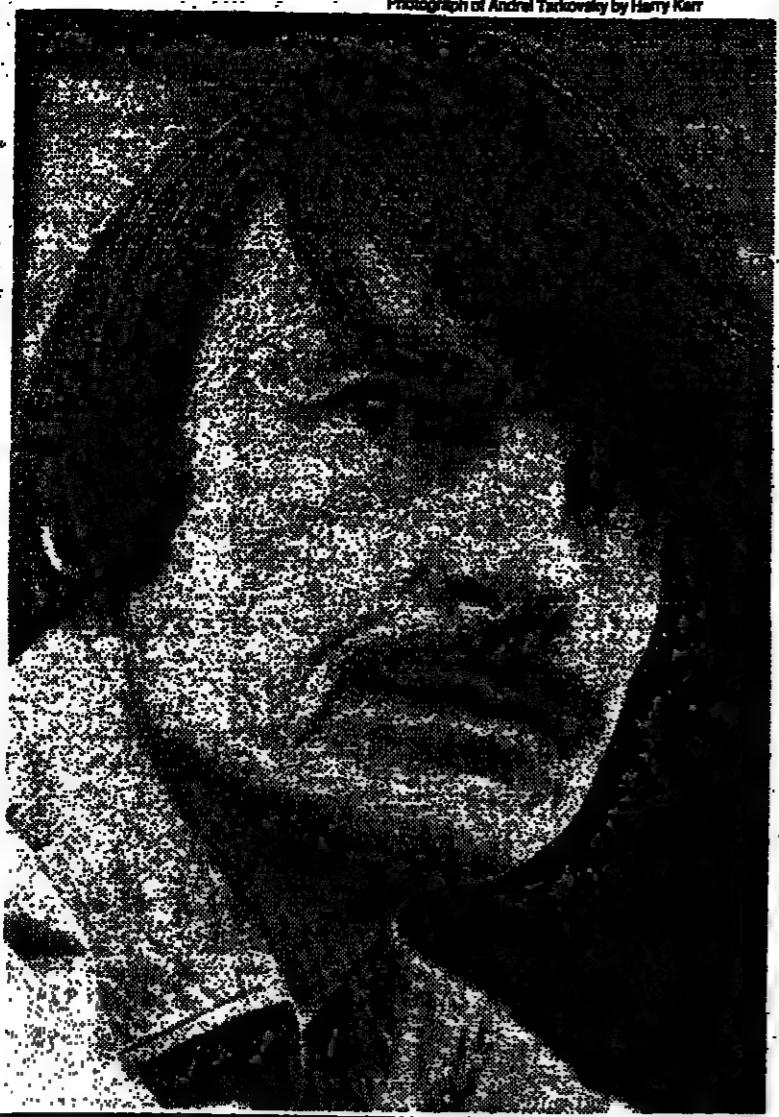
2. Change the system of rent fixing from the present hypothetical and wholly absurd "open market" basis to one which reflects both the productive capacity of the holding, its layout and size, and the landlord's investment in fixed

3. Remove the present succession arrangements, which are intellectually on a par with Arthur Scargill's screams that miners taking redundancy payments are selling their sons' jobs. Jobs are in essence abstract things, and not held up either freehold or leasehold deeds.

4. The letting of land is a business income receivable from let land should be treated as income from a business. If tenancies which, as a form of land tenure, have served this country well over a long period of

THE ARTS

Photograph of Andrei Tarkovsky by Harry Kurn



Tonight at Covent Garden the distinguished Soviet film director Andrei Tarkovsky stages his first opera, *Boris Godunov*: John Higgins exclusively interviews him about it

Spectacle crystallized into inner drama

Covent Garden took a long time to announce the producer of their new *Boris Godunov*, which opens at the Royal Opera House tonight. For well over a year negotiations have been on, then off, and finally on again with Andrei Tarkovsky, the most distinguished Soviet film director of his generation. The negotiations finished by being on, and since the beginning of the month Tarkovsky has been in London working on the first opera he has staged.

There is still a certain amount of argument over who first persuaded Tarkovsky to desert the cinema temporarily for opera. He himself insists that Sir John Tooley, Covent Garden's general administrator, made the first official approach. But the instigator was almost certainly *Boris*'s conductor, Claudio Abbado, whose interest in films is well known. The inspiration could well have been Tarkovsky's *Andrei Rublev*, which was made in the mid-Sixties but was not shown in the West until 1973. The story of the fifteenth-century Russian icon painter is not so far away from the period of *Boris*. But if the idea came from Abbado, who has not been heard at Covent Garden since 1975, then the persistence came from Sir John. And that looks like being rewarded.

However, opera-goers and Russian observers alike will note that it is

just over three years since Abbado conducted a major and controversial production of *Boris* at La Scala staged by another Soviet, Yuri Lyubimov, who was much in the news last month. Lyubimov presented *Boris* as a massive Slavonic church ritual on a single set, with the proceedings opened and closed by the monk-historian Pimen. Tarkovsky's approach is likely to be very different, but he is not prepared to make any comparisons because he did not see the work of his competitor.

Tarkovsky, who is 50 this year, is a wary man with a mop of hair, still unfecked by grey, which constantly has to be pushed out of his eyes. His features have a lined, lived-in look which makes him a little like Charles Bronson in non-pugilistic mood. With Abbado he talks Italian, acquired obviously while he was making his most recent film (to be shown in Britain later this week), *Nostalgia*; with others he prefers German opera. *Boris* is set apart in that it is a marriage of music and a play, Pushkin's of the same name. My belief is that Mussorgsky destroyed the building erected by Pushkin and then reassembled it, using every single stone, but in a different structure. Pushkin put up a city with a hierarchy, Mussorgsky made a palace."

"The proposal to work at Covent

Garden was totally unexpected, but after reflection I realized that it could be interesting. I had not met Claudio Abbado before I was approached by Sir John Tooley, but it is very possible that Abbado knew *Rublev* and perhaps he thought that I would bring some of the principles of the cinema here to Covent

Garden. But film and theatre are totally different. When I work on stage my methods are never those of the film set.

"Let me say at once that I am not interested in the pomp that sometimes surrounds Mussorgsky's opera. My chief concern is with the inner drama of *Boris* himself, and I think that even if I were filming the opera I would still make it an intimate work. Let me say too that *Boris Godunov* has a special, and lonely, place in the repertoire. Italian opera is a genre unto itself; so is German opera. *Boris* is set apart in that it is a marriage of music and a play, Pushkin's of the same name. My belief is that Mussorgsky destroyed the building erected by Pushkin and then reassembled it, using every single stone, but in a different structure. Pushkin put up a city with a hierarchy, Mussorgsky made a palace."

"There is no mention of the later modifications added by Rimsky-Korsakov because they will not be heard at Covent Garden. The version of the score will be that edited by David Lloyd-Jones, which was also the one Abbado used at La Scala. The conversation does, though, constantly revert to Pushkin."

"The most important scenes in the play and the opera, such as the death of *Boris*, are Shakespearean in

flavour. *Boris* is a tragic hero in the line of Macbeth and Lear. Maybe he is a clearer figure in Pushkin than in Mussorgsky because there are fewer characters in his way, but I want to probe into his psychology. I'm often accused of wishing to complicate everything and perhaps that criticism is right.

"At the centre of *Boris* is not the problem of power but of a man broken by power. It is about those who take on power and then find that they cannot handle it. It is also about conscience. Perhaps an alternative title for *Boris* would be 'Golos Boga' ('The Voice of God'), in other words 'The Voice of Conscience'.

Boris is a lonely man who talks only to Prince Shuisky; but as he talks he looks at Shuisky with horror because this is the man who will carry on the tradition of murder. As surely as *Boris* killed Dmitri at Uglich, so will Shuisky murder Feodor and Xenia, *Boris*'s children. Crime begets crime."

A decade ago, David Robinson, writing on this page about *Andrei Rublev*, observed that "Tarkovsky's characteristic hero is always, it seems, a human being in an alien world". And that still appears to hold good.

Apart from *Boris* (sung by Robert Lloyd, the first Briton to play the role at Covent Garden) and Shuisky (Philip Langridge), Tarkovsky's

main concern has been with the Simpleton (Patrick Power). "That role is all too often completely misconceived. He tends to be presented as a 'character' and it is thought that the more 'personality' he has the better. On the contrary. He is a concept in the way that Prince Mishkin or Don Quixote is a concept. He too is alone and his job is to emphasize the error of the way the people decide to take. I want his face obscured throughout the opera, so he will have a sack over his head which he takes off only at the very end, facing away from the audience."

"Pushkin's play ends with the cry 'Long live Shuisky' and they comes the stage direction: 'The people remain silent'. Mussorgsky closes with the Simpleton and I see the removal of that sack as the most important gesture of the opera."

Our conversation closes, as it began, with Pushkin, who is up there in Tarkovsky's private pantheon along with Bach, Dostoevsky, Leonardo, Shakespeare and Tolstoy. His attention will now turn to Shakespeare and Hamlet in particular, which he is planning to film. Production details have been under discussion during the *Boris* rehearsal period.

● Riverside Studios are to run a retrospective of Tarkovsky's films from November 22 to 26.

PUBLISHING

Shotgun birth of the trade paperback

All paperbacks currently in the best-seller lists are priced between £1.75 (the slim-line *F-Plan Diet*, so you pay less for it) and £2.95. The Oxford Dictionary and last year's Booker Prize winner, *Schindler's Ark*. These books are in the best-seller lists not because they have soft covers, which they have, but because their courageous publishers printed as many copies as they did, thus allowing them to bring their prices right down.

At the other end of the scale are the new hardbacks, mostly between three and four times as expensive. As publishers increasingly have difficulty in selling serious books in hardback in sensible quantities, a new animal has been brought into being: the trade paperback. These are in the best-seller lists not because they have soft covers, which they have, but because their courageous publishers printed as many copies as they did, thus allowing them to bring their prices right down.

The BBC's is *Ariel*, more in homage to the Eric Gill relief on the front of Broadcasting House than what is increasingly needed these days to come in to their programmes. *Fontana* have just published the first titles in their trade paperback list, *Flamingo*, and *Hutchinson* seem to have as many trade paperback imprints planned, or are planned, as they have editors.

The latest to be unveiled is *Routledge & Kegan Paul*, immediately before they announced the name of their much needed new group managing director, Philip Sturrock, together with the fact that last year they had a pre-tax loss - something they are not used to - of £58,221. Their trade paperback list is called *Ark*, and whether, when it was christened, they had the Covenant in mind, I suspect the *Ark* in question is now more to do with survival (as in *Schindler*, as indeed in *Noah*) than inspiration.

If we produce an animal somewhere between hardback and paperback, print two or three times the number of copies we would have dared do in hardback and sell them at roughly half the retail price, maybe the world will see a bargain - or at least a decent deal - and buy.

I do not believe that the trade paperback will make lasting inroads here, rather than in the USA, where they order matters differently) because, ultimately, if people really want or need a book they will buy it in hardback, or in mass-market paperback if it becomes available, or borrow it from their public libraries. Who wants an

Theatre

Lovers Dancing

Albery

A playwright with *Staircase* and *Raft of a Simple Man* behind him has much to live up to. Charles Dyer earns our sympathy for that, but also our envy: it is no mean name that can secure a West End management, a good theatre and an all-star cast for this extraordinary piece, alternately rarefied and coarse, bawling expectation with its flatness, its real pathos, its flashes of brilliance and surreal portraiture set in a traditional framework of mixed-doubles comedy.

In *Staircase*'s cast of two, a gay relationship of many years' standing, Mr Dyer showed the weaker partner revealing itself as the stronger. *Lovers Dancing* pits an apparently failed couple (married) against a successful couple in the same way. The gentleman Paul Eddington and the brusquely thrusting Colin Blakely can pinpoint the moment when their paths diverged: the ballroom dancing tournament when Mr Eddington's trousers fell halfway round the floor.

What followed was marriage to each other's partners, Mr Blakely walking off with a hideous silver cup, the gaudy Cheryl (Georgina Hale) and a winner's ruthlessness that duly brings wealth and a gloating invitation to an annual celebration that dare not be refused by Mr Eddington and his sad wife (Jane Carr), their dreams shrunk by running the local chemist's shop.

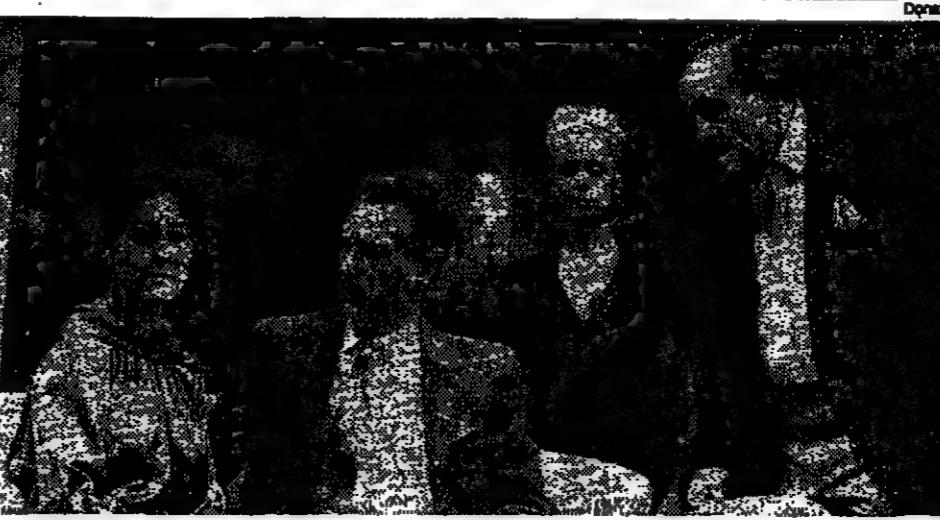
The successful are as unassisted as the failures and a good deal gullier. Left alone with the ex-musician, Mr Blakely immediately confides fears of impotence, fury at his wife's habit of painting young soldiers in the nude, and worries about his unsavoury abundance of umbilical fluff (a typical detail). All are tormented by the need to shine.

The moment they are still supposedly celebrating 19 years later seems with still-festered doubts; who deliberately frayed the trouser buttons Mr Eddington's future depended on, who sired the child that Miss Hale conceived in a muddled four-in-a-bed night? She kept him, with all the other prizes, but the failures' life is not as sterile as it seems.

In tone and style, though, the play brings unpleasant surprises. Artificial, heightened language such as humans never spoke. Mr Dyer has not lost his gift for a fresh poetic phrase (a

Was Jonathan Miller overcome by a fit of morality at the end of his new production of *The Beggar's Opera* (BBC2)? Instead of saving the anti-hero Macheath from the hangman's noose because of the Beggar's plea that the audience needs a happy ending, he sent Macheath swinging while the matter was still under discussion.

It was the only trick in a production which startled more for its precise faithfulness to the period and mood of the original than for any revelatory redating. I am surprised Miller was not tempted by the gloriously vicious London crime scene of the 1960s. But here the music came first: gone was the folksy



Range of reaction: Jane Carr (left), Paul Eddington, Georgina Hale, Colin Blakely

perturbed character "feels as though all his nerve ends were gossiping" but much of it is embarrassing and sits uncomfortably among the coarsenesses.

Finding naturalistic impersonation impossible, the cast react variously: Mr Eddington retains a ministerial dignity, Mr Blakely barks out the tortured prose defiantly, Miss Hale retreats into poisonous bitterness and Miss Hale goes squawkily and posturing right over the top. What is her secret? A sour cocktail of Deep South, Home Counties and heaven knows what.

A curious silence descended on the audience as they tried vainly to explain it, nor did her reminiscences of a dockland childhood floating boats in pools of horses' urine do much to clear up the mystery.

The script fails, possibly does not even try, to achieve the kind of pathos through laughter that was such an appealing feature of *Staircase*, though several of that play's unfunny lines are rehashed and look no better for the experience. Donald McWhinnie, the director, had an unenviable task. Even the funniest moments, such as Miss Hale settling herself amid her frothing pink petticoats as if lounging in a bubble bath, suggest either the bleakness of opulence or the coarseness of failure. Neither, in the long run, is a laughing matter.

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Then, the backsliding begins. Some brothers start having an unhealthy interest in getting a roof over their heads, and owning things like peacocks. And what should they do with beans that have to be soaked overnight if they are forbidden to take any thought of the morrow?

For a while, Francis brushes these obstacles aside, but as his order grows, sending missions around Europe and taking Francis himself to the Crusades, the original band of beggar-preachers turns into a corporate establishment. Disillusioned, Francis disowns it and, when we last see him, his naked body is being loaded with all the

passionate in temper, and Rosemary Ashe's Lucy, small and fierce, who suddenly blossomed in one of Purcell's three superb melodies. Isla Blair was a sinister, serious Jenny. The arrangements by Jeremy Barlow were unctuous; John Elliot Gardiner conducted the baroque band crisply.

In *Juliet Bravo* (BBC1) an overwrought policeman started punching a man in a hospital waiting room. In *Peeping Tom* (BBC1), the chilling 1960 movie, girls were killed by a man as he filmed them. What a civilized place Hogarth's London was.

Nicholas Kenyon

passionate in temper, and Rosemary Ashe's Lucy, small and fierce, who suddenly blossomed in one of Purcell's three superb melodies. Isla Blair was a sinister, serious Jenny. The arrangements by Jeremy Barlow were unctuous; John Elliot Gardiner conducted the baroque band crisply.

An unknown teenager became an instant star in Otto Preminger's movie *Saint Joan*. Later, in *Breathless*, she conquered the critics. She had achieved the American dream — success, fame, riches. Then she supported controversial political issues. The FBI stepped in. And stopped her.

Composer Marvin Hamlisch, lyricist Christopher Adler, dramatist Julian Barry, Director Peter Hall

Cast of over 30 includes: Joss Ackland (Romain Gary), Elizabeth Counsell (Jean), Kelly Hunter (Young Jean), David Ryall (J. Edgar Hoover), John Savident (Otto Preminger)

STANDEE FROM 10am ON DAY 1 AND 2 IN THE SPOTS

NATIONAL THEATRE (OLIVIER) Credit Cards 01-526 5533

MAX BELL

Concert

Hysterical precision

BBCSO/Tabachnik Festival Hall/Radio 3

they appear as sole survivors of Armageddon.

From the same period of frenetic, explosive activity in the dying avant garde we had the Cello Concerto by Bernd Alois Zimmermann, a work which pulled off the remarkable feat of making Boulez dance with Henze. Here were the flashes and fountains of pitched percussion music from the Frenchman's recent *Eclos*; there were the decadent jazzy undertones of Zimmermann's German contemporary. And, through it all, was threaded a line of intense virtuosity for the soloist, which Heinrich Schiff made into a keen, pared-down, incisive display of musicianship.

The concerto's balletic scenario — it is a triptych of imaginary triple encounters among varied personages — may have remained obscure, but the cross-play of characterful musical statements was thoroughly aroused, and the work revealed as one of this puzzling composer's most perfectly achieved, triumphant in its oddity and unconnectedness.

Before this, we had heard Schoenberg's *Transfigured Night* given almost equally colourful treatment. The BBC may not field the most virtuoso string orchestra in the world, but Mr Tabachnik's warm lead was followed with impressive honesty and endeavour and many individual beauties of texture, harmony and tune had the space to shine in a performance of thoughtful slowness.

Paul Griffiths

LOW PRICE PREVIEWS
ALL THIS WEEK AND NEXT
Every eve at 7.15. Mats on Sats 2pm

JEAN SEBORG
PREMIERE OF THE NEW MUSICAL

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MAX BELL

Television

Faith in music

Prissiness of the familiar Dent and Britten versions of the score. I did not count, but most of the 69 original songs seemed to be included.

Gay worked a revolution in 1728 with this *Hundred Boys* score by actually making his actors sing, not leaving the music to self-contained interludes. The plucky actors in Dr Jonathan's show sang the modest tunes with modest skill. Roger Daltrey's much-heard-

ed Macheath turned out to be mainly swagger and girl-groping; he hit his songs with a blunt instrument. Stratford John's policeman — turned — Peacock trolled easily through the incitement; Peter Baylis's Lockit, given a doubling bassoon in the orchestra, was incomparably grotesque.

The best match of voice and acting came from Macheath's two rival loves: Carol Hall's Polly, pure of voice but

would otherwise lack while Michael and Ridgeley's slender talents are also occasionally disguised by the efforts of their smart dancing partners, Shirley and Pepsi.

Michael attempted a couple of soul ballads during the set; his solo single "Careless Whisper" suggested a more thoughtful direction. For now Wham! are living proof of the old blues maxim: the men do not know, but the little girls understand.

Max Bell

National Portrait Gallery
WHEN DOBSON
1611-16
The Royalists at War
Hammersmith Odeon
Wham!
Hammerstein Odeon
Watching Wham! perform live confirms the suspicion that 1983 has marked the return of the teenyboppers. Wham! fans the majority young girls, possess all the characteristics that define the type they scream, constantly, they know all the words, they cling to each other for comfort

Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

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Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's close and change on week

FT Index 631.1 up 1.3
FT Gilt: 81.70 up 0.1
FT All Share 431.09 up 0.16
Bargain: 16.847
Datstream USM Leaders
Index 93.8 up 0.8
New York: Dow Jones
Average: (close) 1223.48
down 25.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9.321.37 down 48.84
Hongkong: Hang Seng
Index 826.0 up 41.08
Amsterdam: 145.2 down 4.1
Sydney: ASX Index 622.7
down 5.8 Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1006.9 up
6.9
Brussels: General Index
122.73 down 2.51
Paris: CAC Index 141.3 up
1.6
Zurich: SCA General 291.5
up 0.4

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4955 down 65pts
Index 83.5 up 0.2
DM 3.9225 up 0.0425
FF 11.9350 up 0.034
Yen 348.25 down 1.0
Dollar
Index 126.2 up 0.6
DM 2.6210

NEW YORK CLOSE
Sterling \$1.4967
Dollar DM 2.6210
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 60.576905
SDR 60.709991

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rates 8
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9.8-10
3 month interbank 9.8-10
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9.15-9.16
3 month DM 5.8-5.94
3 month Fr 13.12-14
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9.8
Treasury long bond 100.32-
102.32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period September 7 to
October 4, 1983 inclusive:
8.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am 5387.25 pm 5384.50
close 5385.50 (2265.50)
New York (close) 5386.50
Kruegerand (per ounce):
\$395-399.50 (2265-267)
Sovereigns (new):
\$90-91 (260.25-65)
*Excludes VAT

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interviews: Arbutinor
Sterling Fund, Scott and Robert-
son, Tate of Leeds, Viking
Resources Trust, Finalis: Cram-
phorn, Stothert and Pitt
TOMORROW - Interviews: Clement
Clarke, Flight Refining, Reed
International, Finalis: A & G
Security Electronics, British Car
Auction
WEDNESDAY - Interviews: Elia and
Goldstein, Finalis: Peter Stotes,
Pineapple Dance Studios, Sali-
guine Industrial Services, Wol-
seley-Hughes
THURSDAY - Interviews: Harry
Boot, Computer and Systems
Engineering, Fleming Far Eastern
Investment Trust, Hambro Invest-
ment Trust, Hoover (Quarterly),
Milets Leisure Shops, Northern
Securities Trust, Portsmouth and
Sunderland Newspapers Finalis:
Berry Trust, Intervention Video
Wemyss Investment Trust
FRIDAY - Finalis: W. Tyzack, Sons
and Turner.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Epicure Holdings, The
Charing Cross Hotel, WC2 (noon)
The Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining
Company, 24 Grafton Street,
London, W1 (noon) Industrial
Finance & Investment Corpora-
tion, The Armada Hall, 81
Clement Street, EC2 (noon), Jos
Holdings, 20 Fenchurch Street
EC3 (noon) W E Noron (Hold-
ings), Brown Stanley & Company
Founders Court, Lombard EC2
(noon)
TOMORROW - FMC, Agriculture
House 25/31 Knightsbridge, SW1
(noon), Miles & Allen Internation-
al, The Glaziers Hall, 5 Montague
Close London Bridge SW1 (noon)
Scottish & Merchantile Investment
The Great Eastern Hotel, EC2
(noon)
WEDNESDAY - Consolidated
Gold Fields, Hotel Inter-Contin-
ental Grand Ballroom, Entrance One
Hampton Place, W1 (11.30)
THURSDAY - Amoco Petroleum, The
Cafe Royal, 68 Regent Street, W1
(noon), Westport Investment
Trust, Carlton House, 33 Robert
Adam Street, W1 (3.00)
FRIDAY - Adwest Group, The
Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane
(noon), Meats Trade Suppliers,
Metral House, 62/68 St John
Street, EC1 (2.30)

Optimism based on improving profitability of industry

LBS forecasts sustainable recovery with fewer jobless and 6% inflation

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Britain is set on a course of sustainable recovery over the next few years, with falling unemployment and no resurgence in inflation, the London Business School says in its latest economic forecasts published today.

It is predicting 2 to 2 1/2 per cent growth in 1984 and 1985 after more than 2 1/2 per cent this year. Inflation is settling at around 6 per cent and unemployment falling from an average of 3 million next year to 2 1/2 million in 1987.

The LBS, whose thinking on the economy closely matches that of Treasury ministers, is among the more optimistic of outside forecasters, many of whom have been predicting a marked slowdown in economic growth next year.

But Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has dismissed these misgivings and there are signs that City sentiment is beginning to turn his way.

The main reason for this is the outlook for inflation, where fears that price rises would accelerate next year are fading. Mr Lawson said in his Mansion House speech recently that the latest economic indicators point

to a downward path for inflation next year. This would raise people's purchasing power and help maintain the momentum of consumer spending.

In a reappraisal of inflation prospects released today, James Capel, the stockbroking firm, suggests that the pace of price rises will peak at 6 per cent next spring and fall to 4 per cent by the end of 1984, well below the 5 1/2 per cent expected this Christmas. This view is, however, not shared by Capel-Cure Myers, which sees inflation

leveling at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent in 1984.

The LBS optimism, like that of the Chancellor, is based on the improving profitability of British industry. The LBS expects the 20 per cent profits rise this year and next to generate a 6 1/2 per cent increase in private non-residential investment in 1984, which takes over from consumer spending as the main driving force behind the recovery.

The LBS also expects less demand to be siphoned off by

imports and a pick-up in exports next year.

In a special article, Mr Bill Robinson and Mr Geoffrey Dicks blame manufacturing job losses over the past 15 years on rising industrial costs and the tendency of real wages to outstrip productivity growth. They urge the Government to reverse the trend by running tighter fiscal policies to bring down interest rates and hence the exchange rate, cutting costs and boosting competitiveness. The latest LBS forecasts do

not depend on any government stimulus to the economy. They assume that the Chancellor will, in future try to hit his money targets with a tighter fiscal policy and lower interest rates.

This would leave room for tax cuts only if the Government managed against the odds to hold to its published spending limits. In an article in *The Director* today, Mr Gordon Pepper, the influential stockbroker economist, says that there can be a sustained economic recovery and a fall in unemployment if the Government allows the money supply to grow in real terms. Jonathan Davis writes.

But this suggestion is stoutly opposed in a new book from the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (*NIESR*) *Employment, Output and Inflation*. On the contrary, says Mr Andrew Britton, author of the book and the institute's director, most economic models - including those of the London Business School (LBS), the Treasury, and the NIESR - share the same broadly Keynesian theoretical structure, despite important differences of treatment and interpretation, and they predict the economy better than good luck alone could account for.

But Mr Britton draws a distinction between Keynesian models with suitable caveats about risk, to invest their savings by bringing the right services direct to every town.

Go into your high street bank and it will buy shares for you, although on this route there may well be a cost factor to be considered by the investor.

The DTI says rather

defensively, that Mr Fletcher was only floating an idea and that there has been no reaction from the Stock Exchange. Indeed Mr Fletcher's speech last week had few suggestions of how investment shops would work.

The idea, says Mr Fletcher, is to use new technology to link them with the stock market to buy and sell.

It could happen - but not without a great deal more thought.

However, he does not appear to have considered the four national chains of high street investment shops which already exist in Britain's high streets - the banks.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Taking the lid off the rising yen

first yen deal, and 20 other countries would attract a 10.35 per cent interest rate.

In practice, with most trading nations expecting the US dollar to drop in value, buyers have been too frightened to sign yen deals. They are expecting the Japanese currency to harden and if the yen does rise steadily in value over the next few years, they also see the revenue they earn from Japan being worth that much more.

If however, the Japanese Government is now willing to allow its currency to be more exposed to international business, chances of third country buyers being willing to accept yen-financed purchases will receive a significant psychological boost.

Under the latest consensus arrangements concluded this month - which covers minimum interest rates for exports of capital goods to developing countries - rates as low as 8.5 per cent could be offered. Under the new terms, two to five year deals for most developing

countries would attract a 10.35 per cent interest rate.

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Scottish chased and chastened by All-Black underdogs

By Iain Mackenzie

South of Scotland 9
New Zealanders 30

Shortly before the start of Saturday's match at Nethergate, home of the Scottish club champions, Gallo, two visitors carried a banner round the field. It read "New Zealand - Undisputed World Champions". It was intended as a gesture of defiance, because for the first time in Scotland, an All Blacks side was about to go into the game as underdogs.

Their arrival in Britain with 13 uncapped players acknowledged problems among the forwards during pre-tour reports of the captain, Sir Willi, a former international, and the 22-6 scoreline, a below par performance against Edinburgh in the opening fixture had combined to put the strong South side into the driving seat. For only the second time in 80 years, a Scottish representative side was about to defeat New Zealand.

Their arrival in Britain with 13 uncapped players acknowledged problems among the forwards during pre-tour reports of the captain, Sir Willi, a former international, and the 22-6 scoreline, a below par performance against Edinburgh in the opening fixture had combined to put the strong South side into the driving seat. For only the second time in 80 years, a Scottish representative side was about to defeat New Zealand.

That it was about to do such thing was obvious long before the last quarter when the tourists put on points to win the final difference: two goals, three tries and two penalty goals to a drop goal and two penalty goals. Even when they were behind, as they were three times, the New Zealanders had the gaudy looks of men who had something to prove. Each time the ball went back to the scrum half, Andrew Donald, and then out to Ian Dunn at first five-eighth, the South faced danger and the ultimate try count of 3-0 tells its own story.

It is a chastening thought for Scottish and indeed British rugby that only three players in the South's XV have not played for Scotland, and that was about to go into the game as underdogs.

David Leslie was absent for a while having treatment to a cut around a knee, and in the second half went to the scrum half. Andrew Donald, and then out to Ian Dunn at first five-eighth, the South faced danger and the ultimate try count of 3-0 tells its own story.

They were faster to every ball and had six or seven men supporting the one in possession, while we had maybe three or four. That was the big difference between us; their half backs had time to think what they wanted to do, while John Rutherford and I were put

that two-thirds of Saturday's side will be at Murrayfield for the international just under a fortnight hence, and that the All Blacks were without their recognised front five and their first choice scrum half and full back. Never was the gap in standards so clearly revealed as in Galloshie.

Part of the 10,000 crowd, surprisingly smaller than expected, left before the end, bitterly disappointed. Those with greater sporting vision and an appreciation of the game, stayed to see the New Zealanders' underdogs applaud as they left the pitch. In defeat as in victory, the Borderer at least knows first-class rugby when he sees it.

There was some little excuse for the Scots who had three men in the care of the medical facilities at different times. Their ageing captain, Jim Aitken, who led Scotland to Calcutta Cup success last season, called off on Friday with influenza. The Jedi-Forest youngster, Keith Sudlow, was drafted in for his first representative game, a fiery baptism for any player and especially one only in his second senior season.

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Caught empty-handed: Mexico passes the ball as he is tackled by White and Rutherford.

under pressure right from the start. When you meet eight forwards as tall, heavy and mobile as the All Blacks, you are up against it. I don't think Jim Aitken's absence made much difference, and when Iain Paxton went off it was a lost cause.

Two penalty goals by Peter Dods and a drop goal by Rutherford put the South ahead twice in the first half and once not seriously threatened a losing run of 15 minutes. The New Zealanders' tries were scored by Stan Wilson (2), Bernie Fraser, Keiran Crowley and Jock Hobbs. Cowley kicked two penalty goals and two conversions.

They were faster to every ball and had six or seven men supporting the one in possession, while we had maybe three or four. That was the big difference between us; their half backs had time to think what they wanted to do, while John Rutherford and I were put

away.

Four

of

the

10

penalties

and

two

conversion

goals

and

two

penalty

goals

and

two

conversion

goals

and

Smyth dances Irish jig on final green

By Mitchell Platts, Barcelona

With an Irish jig of joy on the final green, De Smyth celebrated his return to the winners enclosure on the El Prat course here yesterday. He holed a 7ft putt to claim the £13,330 first prize from the Sanyo Open after a marathon day involving 36 holes. Both the third round, abandoned on Saturday after torrential rain, and the fourth round were played with Smyth emerging victorious after eight hours the course punctuated only by a light shower at lunchtime.

For Smyth, who put together closing rounds of 70 and 71 for a winning aggregate of 277, the success provided a welcome final to a difficult tournament. In the second round, he holed in one at the 17th, and won a £18,000 Volvo car. So with the winning cheque safely deposited in his wallet, his earnings for the week amount to more than £30,000. Since he had not won for more than two years and his earnings before this tournament were £16,528 for the season, it was no wonder that he danced that jig.

Smyth struck a huge drive down

the last fairway but his approach with a wedge was weak and he left the ball 40ft short of the flag. From there, he putted up the two-tier green to seven feet from the hole.

Smyth had taken 37 to reach the turn, and he had fallen back to seven over par, overall. However, he holed from 8ft for a birdie at the long 11th and then, after twice saving his pars with long putts, he managed another at the 15th (545 yards) where he made a putt of some 138.

That put Smyth back on top of the leader board, but by that time Baoiocco was en route to a remarkable 64. The South African collected five birdies in an outward 32, and eagle three at the long 11th, and then another birdie at the 15th. At the 17th, where Smyth missed from 10ft, Baoiocco successfully holed from 18ft to go seven under par.

Smyth struck a huge drive down the last fairway but his approach with a wedge was weak and he left the ball 40ft short of the flag. From there, he putted up the two-tier green to seven feet from the hole. Baoiocco, who returned from Johannesburg only this week, made another amazing putt from 15ft which left Smyth knowing that he had to hole out to avoid a three-putt play-off. He caught the left edge of the hole before disappearing and leaving Smyth's Irish eyes smiling.

Leading final scores (GB unless stated): 270, D. Smyth (Ireland) 72, 68, 70, 71 (212); 269, 73, 75, 73, 72 (287); 268, 64 (200); 268, 74, 73, 70, 67 (285); 267, 73, 75, 73, 71 (284); 266, 74, 73, 72, 72 (283); 265, 74, 73, 71 (282); 264, 74, 73, 72, 72 (281); 263, 74, 73, 71 (280); 262, 74, 73, 72, 72 (279); 261, 74, 73, 71 (278); 260, 74, 73, 72, 72 (277); 259, 74, 73, 71, 70, 69 (276); 258, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (275); 257, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (274); 256, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (273); 255, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (272); 254, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (271); 253, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (270); 252, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (269); 251, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (268); 250, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (267); 249, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (266); 248, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (265); 247, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (264); 246, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (263); 245, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (262); 244, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (261); 243, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (260); 242, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (259); 241, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (258); 240, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (257); 239, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (256); 238, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (255); 237, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (254); 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35, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (52); 34, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (51); 33, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (50); 32, 74, 73, 72, 72, 72 (49); 31, 74,

Educational

HOUGHTON POULTRY RESEARCH STATION A Grant-Aided Institute of the Agricultural Research Council HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

The Governing Body of Houghton Poultry Research Station seeks applicants for the Headship of the Department of Microbiology which becomes vacant in May, 1984 on the retirement of Dr. H. Williams Smith, FRS. The Department is responsible for the study of viruses (other than retroviruses) and bacteria important as causes of disease in poultry. The Department's major current interests include: immunobiology, development in food poisoning in meat; properties of *Escherichia coli* important in the production of disease with or without associated virus infection; a study of infectious bronchitis virus with the objective of producing more effective vaccines by using recombinant DNA techniques; Marek's disease viruses with the objective of defining the genes responsible for immunogenicity and oncogenicity.

The Head of the Department will be expected to stimulate, co-ordinate and lead the research of the Department and to be personally active in research. The post requires managerial ability.

Applicants should have high scientific qualifications and preferably a veterinary qualification. They should have a good research record in the field of virology or bacteriology with an understanding of molecular biology and preferably experience in relevant techniques. The appointment will be made to the Senior Principal Scientific Officer grade (S15.605 n.5 to £21,317). The starting salary will depend on the experience of the successful candidate.

Further particulars should be obtained from the Station Secretary, Houghton Poultry Research Station, Houghton, Huntingdon, Cambs PE12 2DA. Tel: 0480 64101 and written applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Director to arrive by 26th November 1983.

LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL King Street, Hammersmith, London, W6 9LR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 1984 MAIN SCHOOL

Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1972 and 31st August 1973 will be held on Saturday 11th November 1983, followed by a further examination and interview for selected candidates on Thursday 16th or Friday 17th February 1984.

A number of Assisted Places, as well as full fee-paying places, will be awarded on the results of these examinations.

Full details of the entrance examinations in September 1984 will be not less than 2/200 per term.

Entries should be made by 6th January 1984.

SIXTH FORM ENTRY
Applications for Sixth Form entry should be made by letter to the Headmaster. Some Assisted Places as well as full fee-paying places are available for pupils embarking on A-Level courses.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1974 and 31st August 1975 will be held on Wednesday 7th March 1984. Followed by a further examination and interview on Thursday 15th March 1984.

Full details of the entrance examinations in September 1984 will be not less than £150 per term.

Entries should be made by 27th January 1984.

Successful candidates will join the Main School or the Preparatory Department in September 1984.

Application form and further particulars from: The Headmaster's Secretary, Latymer Upper School, King Street, London, W6 9LR.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

6th Form Scholarships, 1984

★ Academic Scholarships are offered to boys and girls wishing to enter the 6th Form at Westminster in September 1984.

★ Both day and weekly boarding. Pupils are eligible for scholarships. The value of scholarships will not be less than half the fees but may be increased in cases of need.

★ Written Tests will be held at Westminster on January 28th 1984 and final interviews on 11th February. An Open Day is also held for candidates and their parents to visit the school.

★ Special merit scholarships will be given to candidates for whom there is an adequate provision in their present school to study their preferred 'A' level subjects.

★ Full details may be obtained from: The Registrar, Westminster School, Little Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PF. Tel: 01-222 5516.

CHANNING SCHOOL HIGHLIGHTS, LONDON NW 5HF Girls' Independent Day School

Sixth Form Scholarship 1984 (Full Fees)

The Scholarship examination will be held at the School on Friday afternoon 27th January and Saturday morning 28th January. Details from the School Secretary.

Sixth Form Bursaries

Sixth Form Bursaries representing part-fees and not consequent upon examination are available on application to the School Governors through the Headmistress at the School.

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

The Law School

CHAIR OF LAW

The University invites applications for a Chair of Law. Applicants should be able to provide academic leadership in an area of the Law School's work, other than that of Business Law.

Further particulars (quoting ref. 61/83) may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ, to whom applications should be returned by 12 December, 1983.

OPEN MEETING AT CHIGWELL SCHOOL

Saturday 5th November at 2.15 pm. Information for prospective parents on Scholarships, Assistant Places, Fee Paying Places and Boarding. A tour of the School.

Prospectus/Details from: The Headmaster, Chigwell School, Essex, CO1 3RQ.

(The School is opposite Ye Olde King's Head in The High Street, Chigwell)

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT
CANTERBURY

PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES
RESEARCH UNIT

DOMICILIARY CARE FOR
THE ELDERLY

Applications are invited for a post as Research Fellow in the Personal Social Services Research Unit with effect from 1st January 1984 for a period of 12 months, or until 30th September 1987.

The Domiciliary Care of the Elderly Research Unit is concerned with the research interests involved in providing personal social services to elderly people living in different communities.

Applicants should preferably have previous research experience with local authorities of Health Areas.

Salary according to qualifications and experience, up to the scale £7,190 £14,125 per annum or £10,190 £14,125 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from Mr. J. L. Reilly, Secretary, Personal Social Services Research Unit, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7AA. Closing date: 12th December 1983. Please quote reference number 447 65 7.

HORIZON

The Times Guide to Career development

Pitfalls of teaching abroad

Over the last ten to 15 years, teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) has become a popular field for young graduates. The opportunity to spend a couple of years living and working abroad is one of its main attractions, particularly for the uncommitted who are unsure of the long-term plans. However, though the experience of working overseas is valuable in terms of personal development, one hesitates to recommend EFL teaching as a long-term career, since many of the overseas jobs are unsuitable for older teachers with families, and employment prospects for EFL teachers returning to this country are not encouraging.

From the late 1960s until the mid-1970s employment in EFL teaching grew rapidly. Private language schools mushroomed in Britain and sometimes people with no qualifications other than the ability to speak English were recruited as teachers abroad. It soon appeared that there was need for more teachers training, so short courses were developed to provide a range of teachers with at least a basic grounding in language teaching methodology. As the number of institutions offering teacher training grew, the demand began to flatten out, and qualified teachers displaced the unqualified. The current employment situation in Britain is particularly difficult, as teachers returning from abroad compete for a dwindling number of jobs.

Abroad, the picture is brighter, and it is certainly still possible for a young graduate to find an initial post, particularly if he or she has taken some form of basic EFL teacher

training. Jobs teaching English in foreign countries are still plentiful. Helen Steadman examines the pros and cons

training. Without experience, one is most likely to be offered a job in one of the Mediterranean countries (Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece), or possibly in France, Germany or Sweden. For experienced teachers, the field is much wider; in principle, one could work in almost any non-English speaking country. Many of the posts offered are on a short-term contract basis, and those teachers who work abroad for a long period are most likely to do so on a series of contract appointments.

English teachers abroad are em

ployed in many different types of establishment - private language schools, independent and state schools, further and higher education, or industrial and commercial firms which maintain their own language training departments. They may teach adults or children, or both, usually in groups but sometimes on a one-to-one basis. Lessons are normally carried out entirely in English, so it is not absolutely necessary to be proficient in the language of the country in which one plans to teach; a willingness to learn may be sufficient. Teachers do have to be prepared to adapt and fit in with the local way of life, in their free time as well as at work, since most salaries are not high enough to maintain an insulated "expatriate" lifestyle.

Teaching abroad can be a challenging and rewarding experience, especially for those who make the

most of the opportunity to get to know the foreign country and its people. However, most teachers eventually want to return home, and when they do so they are likely to have difficulties in finding employment. The EFL market in this country has been in decline since the late 1970s, reaching its nadir in the winter of 1981. Although the situation has improved a little recently there are still far too many teachers chasing too few jobs. Student numbers fluctuate wildly, with a peak in the summer months and a steep drop in the winter, so that while it is easy to find a temporary summer job, there are relatively few posts offered on a year-round basis.

As a response to this, many returning teachers seek to improve their qualifications by taking further training; this is only a partial solution, as even for the better qualified, there are only a certain number of jobs to go round. Some teachers go abroad again, while others move to allied fields such as EFL publishing, or teaching English as a second language to immigrants. For a few, there are careers to be made in supervisory or administrative posts, or EFL teacher training. ESP (English for Specific Purposes) also offers some opportunities to teach the language as it is used in a specialized context, such as medicine or engineering. However, for the majority of teachers returning to this country after working abroad, the prospects are poor, and it may be necessary to retrain in a completely different field.

An information sheet on EFL teaching can be obtained by sending an SAE to *Career Horizons*, The Times, Room 157, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8CZ.

Newsround: accountants in demand

Britain's accountants are once again in strong demand after two years of recession. In particular, young qualified accountants are in peak demand, and many attain a salary level soon after qualification which some will find difficult to improve upon substantially later in their careers.

These are the main findings of the *Autumn 1983 Survey of Salaries in Accountancy and Banking* published last month by Accountancy Personnel. Potential entrants to the profession will be pleased to discover that, according to its findings, graduate trainees are being recruited by firms of chartered accountants in larger numbers than originally predicted, and that they now earn up to £5,750 per annum in London, and £1,000 less elsewhere. The survey went on to state, however, that due to the continued popularity of the profession, there remain more people wishing to enter than there are vacancies available.

School leavers may be interested to learn that the survey also reveals that larger numbers of unqualified but

experienced accounting assistants and bookkeepers are again required and now achieve salary increases when changing jobs, or even to prevent them changing jobs, like one 19-year old mentioned, who was employed in central London and whose employers increased her salary from £5,000-a-year to £7,500 after they learned that she was contemplating a change of work.

• Anyone wanting to work as a courier for a tour operator will be interested to hear that the second training programme run by the Association of Tour Managers UK will start on January 10. The course, the only one recognized by the Association of British Travel Agents, will consist of 30 three-hour lectures held in Knightsbridge on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The syllabus covers skills and techniques of the job, including speech practice, navigation and map work; art and architecture, history and general knowledge of most European countries. Successful students will be awarded the City and Guilds of London Institute Certificate in Tour

Management. The cost is £165, including the examination fee. Students will be selected by interview, on the basis of their potential. The closing date for application is November 30. Forms are available from S. Little, Course Administrator, TMT, 85 St George's Square Mews, London SW1V 3RZ.

• In line with the current encouragement of potential entrepreneurs, a one-day course *finding the Right Business* is being organized by the London Enterprise Agency and the London Regional Management Centre, to be held twice over the next few weeks. The course aims to explore with participants the many ways into self-employment, and to determine whether they have the right character and skills to be successful. It will also show how to test ideas for feasibility and how to begin preparing business plans. The course will be run at the Polytechnic of Central London on November 5 and December 3. Information and booking forms are available from Christine Bird or Jane West on 01-248 4444 ext 230.

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Royal protester joins Dutch rally for peace

From Robert Schnell, Amsterdam

The powerful Dutch peace movement broke all records on Saturday when more than half a million protesters gathered in The Hague to demonstrate against the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe.

The occasion was perhaps more significant than similar demonstrations in other European capitals because the Netherlands is the only Nato country where cruise and Pershing 2 missiles are scheduled to be deployed that has not yet decided to sanction the deployment. That decision will not be taken before next Spring.

One of the highlights of the peaceful protest was the surprise appearance and speech by Princess Irene, the younger sister of Queen Beatrix, and formerly second-in-line to the succession.

She told the crowd: "Through the weapons we now have made, we are standing on the edge of the abyss and we cannot make any more mistakes because that would mean that the whole world, our earth, would be destroyed."

She added: "Our concern is great and that is what we are expressing today."

It was the first time that a member of the Dutch royal family had publicly expressed an opinion on the nuclear arms race. It was noted that the princess was described as

"HRH Princess Irene von Lippe Bieselerfeld", her father's name. Princess Irene declined to seek parliamentary approval for her marriage in 1964 to Prince Carlos Hugo of Bourbon Parma.

Coming in the wake of allegations, which have been denied, that Queen Beatrix told the Rev Jesse Jackson, the black American leader, that she opposed the deployment on Dutch soil of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, observers have been quick to point out that the royal family is more popular than ever in left-wing circles.

Mr Ruud Lubbers, the Christian Democrat Prime Minister, said in a television interview that most Dutch people were not unconditionally opposed to the siting of the missiles.

Although his Liberal coalition partners are in favour of deployment, Mr Lubbers will have to reckon with the fact that 41 per cent of his own voters are unconditionally opposed to deployment, as was revealed by an opinion poll on the eve of the demonstration.

Mr Lubbers will have to reckon with the fact that the makeup of any Caribbean peacekeeping force which might move in as the Americans withdraw.

Although the latter have said

they would like to leave as soon as possible, that depends on the establishment of stable government and how long the Cuban groups, which have taken to the hills, continue to resist.

Fighting is still going on, and troops and aircraft are attacking Cuban positions. The Americans are steadily strengthening their forces, building up their supply base and fortifications at the Cuban airbase at Point Salines.

Mr Tom Adams, the Prime Minister of Barbados, one of the champions of intervention in Grenada, went to the island to meet Sir Paul Scoon and Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, the commander of the Caribbean contingent on the island.

Mr Adams, perhaps optimis-

tically, thinks elections can be held in about three months. He regards the invasion, made at the invitation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, as a success. He said he wished it had started a day earlier, because it gave the Cubans more time to prepare their defences.

Although Trinidad and Guyana were against the Americans going in and the Grenada affair has exacerbated the strained relationship between Trinidad and Barbados, other Caribbean countries were strongly in favour.

"History will agree with the verdict of public opinion in the eastern Caribbean," Mr Adams said. There was almost unanimous support at the political and popular level for the intervention.

Certainly, his views coincide with those ordinary people I have talked to in Barbados and Grenada. Articles in the Sunday newspapers supported the intervention as necessary and just.

US officials speculated that the success of the Grenada operation will persuade the President to take a tougher line on foreign policy issues in the future, particularly in areas where the United States is perceived to be confronting a Soviet and Cuban threat, such as Central America.

Such a possibility was hinted at by Mr William Casey, the director of the CIA, who gave a warning in a speech at West-

minster College in Fulton, Missouri, that the United States had failed to confront the challenge of the Soviet Union in developing countries and must now adopt a "realistic counter strategy".

The prospect that the President may again be tempted to use force to achieve foreign policy objectives is clearly worrying many Democrats and some liberal Republicans as well, particularly as the President has largely ignored the views of Congress on Grenada and Lebanon during the past week.

In an attempt to assess exactly what happened in Grenada and whether it was necessary to use military force, the Senate is planning to send a congressional fact-finding mission to the island. It was proposed by Senator Robert Byrd, the Senate minority leader, and has the support of Senator Howard Baker, the majority leader. A formal resolution is to be tabled today.

As they left the main Lutheran church they walked past today's manifestation of the political earthquake unleashed by Luther's teachings: the anti-nuclear banners, the purple scarves of the Protestant peace movement, texts on peace and Christianity from the prolific writings and sermons of the sixteenth century friar.

What is Luther's message for today? Why has the

Deployment would set people in both German states further apart and cause spiritual and material hardship. Like Luther, he had to speak out in an hour of particular danger - no words of comfort for Dr Kohl.

Even the palace where

Luther defended his 95 Thesis was destroyed, as a plague

of rats ravaged, by the French

in 1689 and in 1794. The

former cathedral and other

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Luther's spirit, however,

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His confirmation of

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Michael Binyon

Troops mop up as island faces uncertain future

Continued from page 1

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Reagan's tough line goes down well at home

Continued from page 1

The poll findings will have important implications both for the President's decision whether or not to seek re-election and for the Administration's conduct of foreign policy.

Mr Reagan, who appeared stunned and worn out in the wake of the Beirut bombings, seemed to have his confidence completely restored by the time he left for Camp David at the weekend.

US officials speculated that the success of the Grenada operation will persuade the President to take a tougher line on foreign policy issues in the future, particularly in areas where the United States is perceived to be confronting a Soviet and Cuban threat, such as Central America.

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Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a Reception for the 21st Anniversary of Community Service Volunteers at Buckingham Palace, 6.

Princess Anne, Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, attends the "Hallowe'en Fayre" of the North Middlesex Federation, in aid of the Save the Children Fund, at Winston Churchill Hall, Ruislip, 12.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,274

